The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.---NO. 41.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Senatorial Credit Mobilier Investigation.

REPORT ON CALDWELL'S CASE.

The Pacific Railroad Lobby Increased.

THE BROKERS' INVESTIGATION.

Steamship Companies Checking Emigration.

THE FRENCH POSTAL TREATY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, February 17, 1873.

Investigation Sensation.

The sensation to-day was the evidence given by State Senator York in the Pomeroy investigation. York's evidence, already made public, was given to-day in a straightforward manner.

A cross-examination by Caleb Cushing failed to shake the testimony in the least.

Railroad Lobby Increased.

The Pacific Railroad lobby has been largely increased within the past twenty-four hours, with a view of influencing Congress upon the amendment compelling subsidized corporations to pay interest on bonds, which is expected to come up in the House to-morrow.

Our Relations with Spain.

There is a rumor here of trouble between General Sickles and Senor Catellar, Spanish Secretary of State.

Emigration from Scotland.

Mr. Peter Fleming, of Dundee, Scotland, who has been instrumental in forwarding an excellent class of emigrants to the United States as well as to Australia, is in the city, having come to confer with Dr. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and with southern and western members of both Houses of Congress, with reference to the Government affording facilities to emigration, and to help forward his plans in reference to the conference of the six trans Atlantic steamship corporations now combining to keep up passengers' fares, actually checking the full flow of British emigrants to the United States, and causing the latter to prefer British colonies instead, to which they are carried at much less rates than to the United States.

Mr. Fleming holds an official appointment as selecting agent for Her Britannic Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, at Dundee, and has had sixteen years' experience of emigration to every country in the world, having himself selected upwards of ten thousand persons, nearly all agriculturalists, to New Zealand, and sent out thousands to Canada and the United States. Yesterday he had an extended conversation with Secretary Boutwell.

War of 1812 Pensioners.

Up to last July the Commissioners of Pensions reported the number of pensioners who served in the war of 1812 for sixty days to be about 23,000. Since that time over 7,000 of the same class of pensioners have been added to that number, making a total of over 30,000. The proposition to remove old restrictions as to period of service has been reported adversely upon by the Senate Committee on Pensions. Should it pass, however, notwithstanding this report, about 20,000 claims under it, it is estimated, would be filed, requiring $2,000,000 to allow them.

Land Grants Again.

An effort is being made to get the National Government to give away the Fort Harbor reservation in Kansas as a site for an "Industrial Normal School." The Senate Committee on Education and Labor will take up the question next Monday.

About Transfer Checks.

On the 14th instant, the Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular providing "that the Paragraph of Independent circular No. 1, of January 2, 1872, limiting transfer checks drawn by one disbursing officer in favor of another to transfers ofteredits on the books of the depository where they are payable, is hereby revoked."

The Syndicate at Work.

The syndicate have succeeded in placing about eight millions of the new loan bonds, under the recent contract with the Secretary of the Treasury. On Friday they made an exchange of one million at the Treasury, and on Saturday about seven millions additional, they assuming the difference that will be caused by interest accruing on the exchange bands up to the 1st of March.

The Accounts of Postmasters.

The Auditor of the Postoffice Department states that the accounts of postmasters were never more correct than at the present time. During the last four years the business under the control of the General Postoffice Department has averaged $250,000,000, and only about one-twentieth of one per cent. has been lost to the Government. When it is considered that the business is entirely a credit one, immense quantities of stamps being always in the hands of postmasters, the correct condition of accounts is remarkable.

The French Postal Treaty.

Nothing will be done toward closing the negotiations for a postal treaty between this Government and France, until the latter nation recedes from its demand, which is to fix letter postage at twelve cents. This would be no advantage to our Government whatever, as postage on letters to France transmitted through England is but ten cents, and Postmaster General Cresswell prefers the present terms to those desired by the French Government to be embraced in the proposed treaty.

Patent Affairs.

The Commissioner of Patents states that the bill agreed upon by the House Committee on Patents to reorganize his Bureau, and appoint a Commission to revise the decisions of the examiners, will not become a law this session on account of the pressure upon Congress to place of appropriation bills and other matters, but he intends to urge the same bill next Congress.

Deaths of Army Officers.

The Adjutant General of the army reports the following deaths of commissioned officers for the week ending February 8, 1873:

Captain John C. Bigelow, Twenty-second Infantry, at Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory, January 22d, 1873.

Captain Francis Beach (retired), at New York city, February 5, 1873.

First Lieutenant William J. Sartle, Fifteenth Infantry, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, January 27, 1873.

Postal Telegraphy Defeated.

The postal telegraph subject is one which stands a poor chance of being carried out this session. In arranging the order of business for the Senate, it was agreed not to unite upon the passage of either postal telegraph bills, but leave the question to rest upon its merits.

A Tariff Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee will soon report a bill to the House changing the tariff laws slightly. Head bolts will be admitted free, and a duty of thirty per cent. will be restored upon macaroni.

The Duty on Tile Drain Pipes.

Secretary Boutwell has decided upon the application to class tile drain pipes among certain kinds of earthenware, which pay a duty of forty per cent. *ad valorem*. He has informed the applicants that the duty on tile drain pipes will not to be classed in that category, but remain at the present duty, which is thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.

The Vacant Indian Commissionership.

The President will soon close up the vacancy which exists at the head of the Indian Bureau. Assistant Secretary Cowan, of the Interior Department, will shortly determine whether he will take the Commissionership, and if not, some one of the many applicants will be appointed.

DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, February 17, 1873.

Credit Mobilier Investigation.

At the sitting of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee this morning, D. P. Morton, a banker of New York, testified that his firm had no transactions whatever with Senator Patterson, touching Credit Mobilier stock. Since writing to Patterson, however, some time ago, to that effect, witness discovered in their safe an envelope containing twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, when he immediately advised Patterson thereof and sent him a certificate. The stock was indorsed by Ames to Patterson or Martin, Bliss & Co.; had the impression that the stock was handed to the firm by Ames; it was issued to Ames or Oakes Ames. Witness thought the envelope was dated May, 1871. Patterson's name was endorsed on the envelope by one of their clerks; never had any transactions with Ames in reference to Credit Mobilier. Ames at one time gave them three hundred shares of the Union Pacific Company to sell; could not tell how the envelope got into their possession; did not know that Patterson had written to the firm to send the stock; it was sent to them.

Oakes Ames they testified on the subject.

Brokers' Investigation.

Judge Sherman to-day presented a written statement before the Committee on Ways and Means, showing that being asked by Lockwood, of New York, an old friend, to look into the controversy between the Board of Brokers and the Government, he declined, and recommended Judge Bartley as a proper person to employ. Bartley so acted for them, obtaining a favorable result from the Internal Revenue Commissioner, which was overruled by the Secretary of the Treasury. Subsequently Lockwood wrote to Sherman, saying the brokers would pay him ten thousand dollars to take care of the case, as it was to go before Congress. Sherman could not personally attend to the matter, for the reasons formerly stated, but obtained the services of Bartley and R. C. Parsons, the latter being Marshal of the Supreme Court. Sherman said he took no further action, knowing the matter was in good hands. On seeing the revised revenue law, which was subsequently passed, he found that the New York brokers had succeeded, and considered his friends entitled to their fees. In the meantime Lockwood had died, and he wrote to his son, enclosing his father's letter making the offer. But knowing the son knew nothing of his arrangements with other parties, Sherman claimed the sum as his.

A letter was received from Lockwood, stating that Colgate denied any services rendered at Washington by any one but himself, and suggesting that Sherman appear and contest the claim with Colgate before the Brokers' Committee; but not wishing to do this, Sherman instructed Lockwood to withdraw the claims, intending to advise Bartley and Parsons to enforce it in another form. In his letter to Lockwood, Sherman alluded to Garfield and Senator Sherman, as they were the parties with whom Bartley and Parsons could find the necessary papers on the subject, but he (Judge Sherman) never spoke a word to either Senator Sherman or Garfield upon the matter, and never approached either of them by letter or otherwise upon legislative subjects. The counsel he engaged have not received a dollar, and if any is ever realized, it will go to them. Adjourned.

Report on Caldwell's Case.

The report of the Senate Committee on the Caldwell case is very voluminous. The Committee say there is no doubt money was paid for votes in the Legislature. It was discussed in Committee whether the measure of Caldwell's guilt demanded expulsion, or that his election be declared invalid. A majority of the committee favored the latter view, and a resolution was reported accordingly for action by the Senate. The committee think Caldwell was as much sinned against as sinning, that he was a novice in politics, and in the hands of men who encouraged the practice of carrying elections by money.

Weather Probabilities.

Light winds and pleasant weather continue on Tuesday throughout the Atlantic States; increasing southeasterly winds, veering to southwest, prevail west of the Appalachian range; the barometer continue to fall, with threatening weather, from the upper lakes southward to Texas; on the latter coast southerly winds with cloudy weather.

Acts Signed.

The President to-day signed the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1874, and for other purposes. The President also signed the act forbidding gift enterprises in this District.

Survey of the Northern Boundary.

The House Committee on Appropriations today heard Secretary Fish on the subject of running the northern boundary between the United States and British possessions. They afterward agreed to appropriate $125,000 to complete the survey.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Constitutional Convention.

Progress of the Work, and what has been Accomplished.

Uniform Local Elections and Biennial Sessions of the Legislature.

A Residence of Two Months in an Election District Before Voting.

Numbering and Signing his Ticket by Each Elector.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA, February 15, 1873.

Although there has been a great deal of discussion in the Constitutional Convention on changes proposed in the fundamental law, yet the substantial work accomplished makes a very poor showing in the way of results for so much talk. Amendments have been reported to the Convention by but two of the standing committees, viz: the Committee on Legislature and the Committee on Election, Suffrage and Representation. On these nearly all the legitimate debates in the Convention thus far have taken place, including the discussion of the proposition for uniform days throughout the State for holding the spring and fall elections, biennial elections and sessions of the Legislature, the protracted and needless talk on female suffrage, and the question of the qualifications and rights of electors, on which subject the Convention is now earnestly engaged.

It is a matter of remark that but few of the older or more prominent and experienced members of the Convention have thus far taken much part in the debates. The greater portion of the speech-making has been by a few light-weights, or chronic gabblers—the former fresh from debating societies, and the latter of a class to whom advancing age or experience in political life brings neither settled convictions as to first principles or new ideas. Campbell, of Philadelphia, a young lawyer, who has made about fifty speeches, will answer as a representative of the first class, and Kaine, of Fayette, of the last. The really strong men of the Convention have been very backward so far. I mean by that, the men who entered the Convention with high reputations for ability and experience, and not the strong men in the process of development and who are now in public life for the first time, and of whom there is a fair number among the delegates. So far Mr. Meredith, although the debate has taken place in Committee of the Whole, has not made a longer speech than the few words he uttered on his election as President, but the old gentleman has been a good deal indisposed, and can only move about with assistance. Neither Mr. Armstrong, Judge Woodward, Judge Black, Mr. Dimmock, the new Attorney General, Judge Woodward, Ex-Governor Curtin, Mr. Carey, the political economist, Mr. Buckalew, Theodore Cuyler, or others of that class of men have taken much part in the debates. They are probably reserving themselves for the more important work, such as the powers of the legislature, railroads and other corporations, and the re-adjustment of the judiciary of the State.

The discussions in Convention represent but a small portion of the work of the delegates, which has mainly consisted in committee service. Some of the committees have held sessions nearly every working day since the Convention reassembled in February, while the two meetings amendments are put in form and debated with a great deal of earnestness, but the same ground will be gone over again, and at much greater length, when their reports come up in Convention. When we reflect that the work of the Convention, if approved by the voters, will be the fundamental law of our State, for people, legislators and executives, for the next fifty or a hundred years, no one can reasonably object to the caution with which every proposition is received, dissected and discussed in all its possible bearings.

I think the Convention is fully impressed with the same determination to reform abuses in our State administration that has taken such firm hold on the people of the State since the subsidence of purely political strife, and the general appreciation that old questions have passed away and that parties have yet to be tried by themselves to the demands of the future. The Convention, if it meets the wishes of the people who have called it into being, will reform the abuses that have crept into the legislative department and made it a by-word and reproach; it will curb the power of the Governor in granting pardons; it will do something towards giving every legal voter the right to vote day after the first Monday in November. This is the day fixed by federal law for voting for Presidential electors and Congressmen throughout the Union. The change will do away with a second election in the autumn, every two years, and in this respect will be a saving of money and abate the duration of heated political contests. More important than this, it will prevent the Presidential election every four years being fought out and virtually decided by the October election in this State; a system that has heretofore intensified the bitterness of our political strife, and led to extraordinary expenditures of money and funds at the ballot box, for which the whole country has been placed under contribution.

The third Tuesday in February has been appointed as the day of holding all city, ward, borough and township elections. This secures uniformity for such elections, and separates purely municipal and local contests from those of a political, State or federal character. At present, the Legislature fixes such days as suit the local political managers and changes them as often as the same influence asks a change. Neither of these amendments of the present Constitution will be objected to by the great mass of citizens, but will meet their hearty approval. They are in the direction of better municipal Government and the avoidance of unnaturally heated political contests.

So far as the vote in Committee of the Whole may be taken as an indication, the Convention has decided in favor of biennial elections of members of the Legislature and biennial sessions of the Legislature—the Senators to hold office four years, and the Representatives two years. But this vote can hardly be held as conclusive of the views of the delegates. It is claimed by the friends of annual elections and sessions, that when the vote is taken in Convention on the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole, the decision is as likely to be reversed as approved—whether there are annual or biennial sessions is not a matter of much moment, if the powers of the Legislature are restricted, and special legislation is cut off in the manner indicated as the sentiment of the delegates. Biennial sessions are avoided in some States, where required by their Constitution, Ohio for instance, by a recess from one winter to the next, and it is apprehended no constitutional provision can be framed to prevent this. A limitation of the sessions to sixty days would be a good plan, if biennial sessions are not adopted as a principle. At present the Legislature could transact, and does in fact, all the *public* business in less than thirty days' working time; what stretches out the sessions are the private axes to be ground.

The Insertion of Suffrage.

This is the subject before the Convention now, and it is regarded as one of the most important likely to arise. There have been several reports from the Committee on it, and others are promised. In lieu of the rather awkward definition of electors reported by a majority of the Committee on Suffrage, the Convention substituted the annexed explicit declaration proposed by Mr. J. W. F. White, of Allegheny county.

"SECTION —. Every person possessing the following qualifications shall be an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections, viz:

"1. A male person twenty-one years of age.

"2. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

"3. He shall have resided in the State one year, or, if he has previously been a qualified elector of the State, removed therefrom six months immediately preceding the election.

"4. He shall have resided in the election district where he offers to vote, two months immediately preceding the election.

"5. If twenty two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election."

Here are some important and striking changes in the right direction. The second qualification will stop the operations of the naturalization mill in the issue of fraudulent certificates of citizenship, by giving ample time to discover bogus papers. A foreign citizen must take out his final papers at least one month before election. This is the penalty on the foreign class, and will relieve it of the odium resulting from certain scoundrelly practices conducted for the most part by native politicians. The fourth and fifth qualifications requiring residence in an election district two months before election (instead of ten days), and that the voter shall be assessed two months, and paid State or county tax within one month of election, is aimed straight at the colonizer and operator. A ten days' residence in a district may be telegraphed, but it will be extremely difficult and expensive to maintain such a delusion for sixty days.

But the most earnest discussions of the Convention have taken place, and are now progressing, on the two propositions annexed from the Committee on Suffrage. The first, sanctioned by a majority, is as follows:

"SECTION —. All elections of the citizens shall be by ballot. The election officers shall enter and number the names of electors on a list, in the order of their voting, and number on the elector's ballot with his number on the list. Elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be viva voce."

One of these two sections will be adopted. The difference between them is the provision requiring the elector to write his name on his ballot, or, if he is unable to write, cause it to be written thereon, and attested by another elector of the district, not an election officer. The discussion on the two propositions covered the merits of the open and secret ballot. Open *viva voce* voting has a good many advocates in the Convention, who accept the section reported by the committee as the nearest approach to it obtainable. Mr. White and other supporters of his amendment take the ground that writing the elector's name on his ballot will destroy the secrecy of the ballot, and thus add to the facilities for fraud and control of the voters by employers and politicians. The supporters of the committee's plan argue, with great plausibility and force, that election officers will be sworn to secrecy, and that the ballot will remain secret except in cases of contested elections, when it is necessary to go over the ballots. They also claim that it will at once put an end to repeating and stuffing the ballot boxes, by the identification of every ballot with the party voting it. If frauds are attempted the guilty can be easily brought home to election officers, and the certainty of detection and punishment will therefore prevent their evil practices. The idea was much dwelt on in the debates that writing his name by the elector on the ballot, would induce thought as to who and what he was voting for, and that such reflection would be promotive of the election of better officials.

On requiring the ballots to be numbered and the numbers entered on the poll list, there is a general agreement, and if the provision requiring the name to be written on the ballot fails, the numbering process will be adopted. It is claimed by the friends of the latter that it affords a sufficient guarantee against frauds and for identifying the ballot of every voter in election contests. Mr. Linn Bartholomew has an amendment, which is supported by Mr. Buckalew, leaving it optional with the voter to write his name on the ballot. The latter differs from most of the prominent Democrats in the Convention, by supporting the secret ballot as a necessity in enabling many a man to vote honestly who would not dare to do so. Governor Curtin supported the plan of the Committee, and urged that while such restraints would be superfluous in the country, their necessity had been demonstrated by exposures made in Convention of corrupt practices by both parties in Philadelphia.

It is doubtful which the Convention will adopt, the section reported by the Committee or the proposition of Mr. J. W. F. White. The indications, however, are that the provision requiring the voter to put his name on the ballot, will be retained, as well as the numbering process. The one great advantage of throwing these safeguards about the ballot is that it will help to raise our respect for the electoral franchise, as something beyond the rascalities of repeaters and stuffers, and bring back some of that reverence we are all supposed to hold in theory for the little slip of paper.

"That executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of heaven."

If all men were reasonably sure of honest elections, a better class of citizens would be induced to take an active part in political contests, and party management thus be redeemed from the hold that tricksters and roughs have secured on it. This can never be done while elections in the great city of the State are a farce, and the will of four millions of people likely to be reversed by the industry of perjurers in the false election windows and ballot-box stuffers inside.

Protecting Political Primaries.

Mr. Thos. Howard, of Allegheny, has brought the subject before the Convention of giving the Legislature power, or possibly making it its duty, to pass laws to protect the primary or nominating assemblages of the people organized in political parties. A special committee has been raised to report on the subject, and Mr. Howard appointed its chairman. I believe his general idea is to give some sort of legal sanction to nominations by the people on what is called the "Crawford county plan," by having the officers who conduct the elections sworn to perform their duties honorably, and giving them power to administer oaths to challenged voters. I don't think there will much come of this. In Ohio there is a general law, that any political party may avail itself of that desires to, under which officers of primary elections are sworn and have power to administer oaths. In the country districts the attempt to carry out the law has been voted a farce and in the cities a nuisance. When it came to swearing men challenged as unsound Republicans or Democrats, as the case may be, that they would vote for the candidates nominated at the election, whether their especial favorite was successful or not, the bottom dropped out of the whole thing and it was proved to be of no practical account.

ARCTIC.

Another Broken Rail.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 17.—A special to the *Courier* gives an account of another accident having occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The train coming north, leaving Brady's Bend at 12:25 P. M., was thrown from the track by a broken rail. Three ladies were injured, but not seriously. The conductor was also slightly injured.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Gov. Hartranft Refuses to Approve the Pennsylvania Railroad Bill.

The Governor Asked to Return the Bill for Amendment.

Concerning the Appointment of Notaries Public.

Probable Repeal of the Charter of the Consolidated Gas Company.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 17, 1873.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Bill.

Governor Hartranft is not disposed to swallow the Pennsylvania Railroad bill with the same avidity as the Legislature. Parties interested were notified that he would not approve the bill unless some limitation was placed on the power of the company to increase the capital stock and issue bonds.

At the session of the Senate this evening, Senator Rutan introduced a concurrent resolution requesting the Governor to return the bill to the Legislature for amendment. The resolution was passed without opposition, and will go through the House to-morrow. The ten days allowed the Governor to consider the bill before signing or vetoing it expires to-morrow.

This action of Governor Hartranft was unexpected, as it has been loudly proclaimed here that he was as sure to sign the bill as the Legislature was to pass it. The fact that the bill was passed unanimously did not influence him to accept and vitalize its extraordinary grants. This action will be approved by the people of the State. It shows a mind of his own, and is not a mere register of edicts of the great railroad company. ARCTIC.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 17, 1873.

SENATE.

The Pennsylvania R. R. Bill Recalled.

Mr. RUTAN introduced a resolution recalling the Pennsylvania Railroad bill from the Governor, for the purpose of fixing the capital stock, which was passed.

Lumber Inspectors.

The bill relative to lumber inspectors of Allegheny county, abolishing the same on square timber, was called up and passed finally.

Notaries Public.

Mr. RUTAN called up and had passed the bill authorizing the Governor to appoint as many notaries public as he may deem expedient, upon the payment of twenty-five dollars each.

Insurance Laws.

Wednesday has been fixed for the consideration of the general insurance laws.

Bills Read.

A large number of bills were read in place by Senator Graham and referred to their appropriate committees.

The House was not in session.

Consolidated Gas Company.

A bill is in the hands of one of the members of the House to repeal the charter of the Consolidated Gas Company. The bill provides that the corporators named in the original charter, or a majority of them, shall wind up the affairs of the corporation, and after a certificate of such settlement has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, the rights, franchises and privileges of that corporation are annulled and repealed.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Organization of the Ohio and Baltimore Short Line Railway Co.

Connection Between the Hempfield and Connellsville Railroads.

Washington in Direct Communication with Chicago and the Seaboard.

"Little Washington" Preparing to Vote on Local Option.

The Eldersville Murder Trial.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, PA., February 17, 1873.

New Railroad Organized.

The Ohio & Baltimore Short Line Railway Company was organized here to-day. The Company was organized for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad from a point west of Clokeyville, this county, to some point at or near Dawson's Station, on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad. This road is to connect the Hempfield Railroad with the Connellsville Railroad and form part of the great through line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to Chicago and the northwest. Thus Washington will be thrown into direct communication both with Chicago and the seaboard.

C. M. Reed, of Washington, is the President of the Company, and the following persons are Directors: Thomas McKennan, W. W. Smith, Wm. Workman, S. B. Hays, all of Washington, and T. H. Garrett, Wm. Keyser and John K. Cowen, of Baltimore.

County Temperance Convention.

The Temperance Convention, which was announced some time ago, met to-day in the town hall. There were delegates present from all parts of the county and the meeting was a very large one. The meeting was for the purpose of organizing and preparing for the election and local option in March.

The Eldersville Murder.

The trial of Henry Brieland for the murder of old Allingham, at Eldersville, creates great excitement here. Witnesses are arriving rapidly, and it is very probable a bill will be found to-morrow afternoon. M.

SPRINGHILL STATION.

Man Instantly Killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
CONEMAUGH, PA., Feb. 17, 1872.

The Cincinnati Express, which left Pittsburgh at 1:10 on Monday, ran over a man at Springhill Station, seventeen miles east of Pittsburgh, killing him instantly. Letters on his person indicate his name to be Guy Wise, from Kalamazoo, Mich. The letters are signed by his brother, and are dated at Williamsport. He was evidently on his way walking, as a memorandum on the back of an envelope shows that he crossed the State line on February 13th. The body was taken to Irwin Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. B.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 17, 1873.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who lectures in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday evening, at Library Hall, will arrive in Pittsburgh at 5:20 A. M.

C. M. BREISFORD.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—At Jersey City, yesterday morning, Dorris was sentenced to serve fifteen years in the State prison for the murder of Donaldson.

—A letter in the form of a petition from Senator-elect Bogy of Missouri was read in the Legislature on Monday, asking that the Senatorial bribery investigation be reopened.

—The Ohio Senate passed a bill fixing the prices for printing legal advertisements at two dollars for the first three insertions, and forty cents for each subsequent insertion.

—The proposed excursion of the Legislatures of Missouri, Kansas and Texas will not come off as contemplated, for the reason that the Texas Central Railroad will not be completed to Dennison, Texas, in time to make the arrangements before some of the Legislatures adjourn.

—In Evansville, on Monday, Chas. Alexander, a tinner, while working on a scaffold, fell from the third story of a building, twenty-five feet, He struck on the brick pavement. He broke both arms, the nose, the jawbone in two places, and was otherwise seriously, perhaps fatally, hurt.

—Judge Greene, of the Common Pleas Court of Franklin county, Ohio, gave a decision on Monday on the celebrated Adair liquor law. Some provisions he pronounced unconstitutional and void, and so limits the remainder that it would be difficult to obtain a verdict against a liquor seller.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Republic.

CIRCULAR TO FOREIGN POWERS.

No Meddling Permitted.

SPAIN.

Popularity of the Republic.

MADRID, February 17.—A number of the conservative Generals of the Spanish army have assured the Government that they will not oppose the Republic.

Insurgent Attack Repulsed.

MADRID, February 17.—The Carlist chieftain Ollo, with 1,500 men, yesterday attacked Tafalla, in Navarre. The garrison made a gallant resistance, and the insurgents were compelled to retreat.

The Troops Becoming Reconciled.

The popular forces in Madrid, yielding to the commands of the authorities, have abandoned the positions which they occupied when the King abdicated.

No Meddling Permitted.

MADRID, February 17.—Senor Castellar is about to send a circular to foreign powers to prevent their intervention in the affairs of Spain. It will assure them that the Republic is not aggressive in character, and does not seek to interfere with other nations.

The Marquis de Boville, French ambassador, had a long conference to-day with Senor Castellar.

FRANCE.

Recognition of the Spanish Republic.

PARIS, February 17.—The manifesto of Castellar will be delivered to Thiers to-day. The recognition of the Spanish Republic by the Government of France is expected to follow immediately. The members of the moderate Left in the National Assembly decline to join in the address of the extreme Left to the Republic of Spain.

SWITZERLAND.

Conflict with the Church.

GENEVA, February 16.—Rev. Mermillod, having declared to the Federal Council that he was determined to exercise the functions of Vicar Apostolic, despite the prohibition of the authorities, has been sent to the French frontier under escort.

AUSTRALIA.

Mail Route to Europe.

MELBOURNE, February 16.—The International Postal and Telegraph Conference has recommended the San Francisco route as the most desirable for the transmission of mails between Europe and Australia.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Caldwell Declared Illegally Elected—Bankruptcy Act Explained—Lands for School Purposes—Naval Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate—Encouraging Telegraphic Communication.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1873.

SENATE.

The Goat Island Bill.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Military Committee, reported the Goat Island bill without any recommendation. The bill was placed on the calendar, and the testimony ordered to be printed.

Caldwell Not Legally Elected.

Mr. MORTON reported the evidence in the Caldwell case, and offered the following:

Resolved, That Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the United States Senate by the Legislature of Kansas.

Mr. LOGAN indicated his dissent from the report of the majority.

Determining Disputes.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably a resolution to rescind the twenty-second joint rule, which prescribes the method of determining disputes arising during the counting of electoral votes for President and Vice President.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he did not agree with the majority as to the propriety of rescinding the rule, but he thought it ought to be modified.

Mr. ANTHONY announced that he also dissented from the report of the majority on the Caldwell case.

Bankruptcy Act Explained.

Mr. FOOL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported with an amendment the House bill declaring it to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of June 8th, 1872, amendatory of the bankrupt law, that the exemptions allowed a bankrupt by said amendatory act should be the amount allowed by the constitution and laws of each State respectively, as existing in the year 1871, and that such exemptions be valid against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of such State Constitution and laws, as well as afterwards, and against liens by a decree of any State court, notwithstanding any decisions since rendered.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution directing the Attorney General to procure and report to the Senate at the December session, complete information as to the emoluments of marshals, clerks, registers and assignees in bankruptcy, and the established fee bills in bankruptcy proceedings in all districts in the United States for the year 1872, under the passage of the bankrupt act of 1867 to the present time, with a statement of bankruptcy cases which have been entertained, and the disposition made of them, and a statement of those now pending.

Mr. MORTON moved to refer to examine the resolution, and it was laid over.

Kansas Bribery Investigation.

The special committee appointed to inquire into the charges of bribery in the last Senatorial election in Kansas obtained leave to sit during the session of the Senate.

Lands for Shool Purposes.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill granting the State of Nevada 500,000 acres of public lands for common school purposes, to be selected by the State, and disposed of to actual settlers in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-second sections heretofore authorized to be selected for the same purpose.

Mr. NYE, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the bill authorizing territories to select and sell two sections of land in each township for common school purposes.

Railroad Bridge.

Mr. HOWE called up the bill to authorize the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct a railroad bridge over the St. Louis river, which was passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the

Naval Appropriation Bill.

The question was on the motion to strike out of the amendment, adopted in Committee of the Whole, relating to retired naval officers, and their pay, increased pay. The motion was lost and the amendment was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the vote concurring in the amendment relating to prize money was reconsidered and the amendment non-concurred in.

Other amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in, and the bill was then passed.

Medals for Life Savers.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the joint resolution autoorizing the President to have medals made to be given on behalf of Congress to certain citizens of Rhode Island who saved the lives of seventy persons from the wreck of the Metis in Long Island Sound last summer. Passed.

The calendar was then taken up and the following

Bills Passed.

To authorize pre-emptors or settlers upon homesteads to alienate their pre-emptions or homesteads for certain public purposes.

To amend the act to revise, consolidate and amend the copyright law.

The Caldwell Investigation Report.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would call up the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring Caldwell's election void, on Saturday next.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 A. M., which is to be the regular hour of meeting during the remainder of the session.

Bills Introduced and Referred.

By Mr. BOLES: Authorizing a railroad bridge across the Arkansas river at Dardanelle.

By Mr. MITCHELL: Relating to the height of railroad bridges across the Mississippi.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG (Dakota): To enable the people of territories to elect Governors and all other Territorial officers.

Night Signals at Sea.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether some general system of night signals should not be established for use in the merchant marine.

William and Mary College.

Mr. STORM introduced and moved the passage of the bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, $65,000, for the destruction of property during the War. After votes by yeas and nays at various stages, the bill was passed—yeas 111, nays 75.

No More Free Books.

Unanimous consent was given to Mr. Banks that he might offer an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, when up for consideration, an amendment prohibiting the printing books by the Government for free distribution.

Encouraging Telegraphic Communication.

Mr. PACKARD moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia. Agreed to, and the bill was passed—yeas 136, nays 62. The bill gives the America & East India Telegraph Company the right to construct, land and maintain lines of telegraph or a submarine cable on the Pacific coast of the United States to connect the American and Asiatic coasts, provided the company shall begin to lay the cable within two years, and it provides that one or more Government steamers may be detailed to aid in the work.

Agricultural Colleges.

Mr. PERCE moved to suspend the rules and bring up for consideration the Senate bill for the further endorsement and support of agricultural colleges. The bill was agreed to—yeas 138, nays 56.

Mr. PERCE then moved to substitute for the bill a provision that for every five hundred dollars of annual income accruing to any college, there shall be one free scholarship, and that when the annual income shall reach $50,000 a year, all tuitions of that college shall be free. The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed—yeas 121, nays 69.

The House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The President's Southern Tour—Judge Davis Criticized—The New City Charter.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1873.

Judge Davis Criticised.

Certain newspapers having criticised the decision of Judge Noah Davis on a writ of error in the case of Stokes, it is proper to state that that decision is universally regarded by the bar as one which, under the circumstances, no Judge could have conscientiously or judicially avoided. Judge Davis is a jurist of eminence, having been on the bench of the Court of Appeals in this State, and has the very highest reputation for integrity and learning.

The President's Southern Tour.

It is stated that President Grant's southern tour will be of the greatest significance to the people of that section. The President contemplates starting on the 20th of March, and expects to be accompanied by all his Cabinet, besides many distinguished gentlemen, Senators, members of Congress, and others. Richmond, Virginia, will be the first stopping place. It is the purpose of the President to make this the initial movement in his administration to the attempt to harmonize the people of the North and South. He will look into the condition of the South, socially, and the local Governments are to be visited at Richmond and other places along the line of his visit. Preparations are being made to give him an enthusiastic reception.

The New City Charter.

The new city charter, as amended, and which will probably pass the Legislature this week, and which is to become a law upon its passage, will remove every present head of the department, and create other changes of a sweeping character heretofore reported. The Board of Assistant Aldermen is dispensed with. The Police Commissioners, consisting of a great deal of their present power, but the Superintendent of Police has his powers enlarged.

Revolution in Cuba.

A large number of notices have been received in this city by merchants in the Cuban trade, which are supposed to have been anonymously emitted by the Spanish volunteers of Havana, containing menaces against any interference on the slavery question in Cuba. The merchants here, in the Cuban trade, shortly expect to hear of a revolution in Havana and Cuba generally.

The New Jury Law Decided Constitutional.

The Supreme Court, General Term, this morning decided, in the case of the people against Barclay, that the new jury law is constitutional.

Trial of Scannell.

In the Scannell case this morning, District Attorney Phelps made the opening address. Edmund Stevenson and Sheridan Shoo k testified to the shooting of Donohue by the prisoner.

Funeral of Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch.

The funeral of ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch took place this afternoon at his late residence in Brooklyn.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—River thirty feet seven inches; falling. Arrived: R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Condor, with coal, Pomeroy. The El Habels passed from Wheeling to St. Louis. Weather cloudy and warm.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—River risen three feet six inches and rising rapidly; fifteen feet six inches in canal; thirteen feet six inches in chute; sixty-nine feet bridge space. Cloudy and damp all day; mercury 45 to 50. The river is full of drift, and crowds are attracted to the banks to watch the rising water. Old boatmen here say the prospect is fair for the highest water for years. No damage is reported by the flood. The coal fleet at Pumpkin Patch is carefully watched and every precaution taken. Arrived: Andy Baum, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; Liberty, Nashville; Idlewild, Evansville; Barnes, Cincinnati. Departed: Charmer, Cincinnati; Exchange, Nashville. The Alice Brown expects to leave for New Orleans to-night with her regular trade goods. The Mountain Belle enters the Louisville and Madison trade on Wednesday.

MEMPHIS, February 17.—Clear and warm. River rising fast; now within 10 feet of high water mark. Arrived—Idlewild, Evansville; H. Probasco. Departed—Grand Tower, last night, for Cairo—Belle Memphis and Emma Elliott, St. Louis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Pink Varble, Pine Bluff, T. J. Eckert, Cairo.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—Arrived—Oakland and barges, Pittsburgh; C. E. Church, Cincinnati; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis; Jennie Howard, Ashmun river.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾@114¾.

IT IS now thought that the Senate will hold a short session after the 4th of March.

THE SPECIAL DISPATCHES from Washington, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and other points, published on the first page of the GAZETTE this morning, are unusually full and interesting.

OUR local columns contain particulars of the damage caused by the sudden rise and breaking up in the Monongahela river yesterday. We are informed by those conversant with the fact that the water rose over one foot an hour in the early part of the day.

WE learn from Harrisburg that Governor Hartranft will not approve the Pennsylvania Railroad bill, recently passed by the Legislature, unless an amendment shall be inserted, placing some limitation on the power of the company to increase the capital stock and issue bonds.

AMONG the curious developments in settling the estate of Mr. Greeley, is the fact that young Vanderbilt owed him $50,000. His father, the Commodore, has bestowed $5,000 each, on Mr. Greeley's daughters, with the promise of more—which means, we judge, that he proposes to deduct the $50,000 from Vanderbilt junior's share in his estate, and pay the debt.

THE Chicago *Tribune* has moved into its new quarters, and devotes considerable of its space, on Saturday, to a description of the elegant building which takes the place of that destroyed by the great fire. The present establishment is a model one for a printing office, and a model newspaper occupies it. The proprietors point with just pride to the remarkable success of the *Tribune*, which, from the diminutive affair commenced in 1847, has grown to be a leading newspaper of the country.

THE later statements of Senator Patterson before the Credit Mobilier Committee are not regarded as entirely flattering to that gentleman's honor. His aim seemed to be to show that both he and Ames had "forgot a little." Some one made the criticism on Froude, the English historian, that while he would not condescend to falsehood, his mind was "inherently inaccurate." This will apply to quite a number of gentlemen—who are in Congress just now—they may not lie, but they are inherently inaccurate over this Credit Mobilier business. At all events, their evidence don't agree.

IT BEGINS to look unfavorable to Mr. Boutwell in the Massachusetts Legislature. It is difficult to learn the precise reasons why he is so weak,—it being alleged that Butler's movement in his favor has done him injury. Whatever they may be, in this is is quite certain, that his prospects for the United States Senatorship are not at this moment very flattering. It is, however, reported from Washington that it is not so sure that Boutwell will resign his position as Secretary of the Treasury. If this proves true, quite a number of combinations will be scattered.

NOTHING is clearer than that the Legislature will not exempt industries from taxation, except under a strong pressure. The idea has taken hold of that body that there will be a need for more rather than less money in running the State Government. Yet if this tax was taken off, it would add immensely to the prosperity of this city. We hope our friends here will look well to their interests, and adopt resolutions and appoint a committee which shall be of the right stamp. Philadelphia is ever on the alert where her interests are involved, and Pittsburgh should not be backward in promoting the welfare of her industries.

AFTER all, perseverance hath its reward. Judge Davis was found pliable, and now the exceptions in Stokes' case are to be argued before a full bench, by which means two months, at least, will be added to the term of his life. It is probably true, as a rule, that a person should have the full benefit of every reasonable doubt, but in this case there is no room for any but the most trivial uncertainty. That he killed Fisk, deliberately and purposely, was the belief of the Judge and jury who heard the evidence in his case. If he should suffer the full penalty of crime, law will be more highly respected in New York. We cannot think the argument will change his fate, though it may prolong his existence.

ONE very salutary result of the Credit Mobilier investigation will be to show Congress the utter danger and wrong of subsidizing railroads with land grants. Too much attention has been directed to individuals, in the course of the investigation; but now these and their little peccadilloes are found to be of little consequence in comparison with the great wrongs inflicted on the Government and the public by the swindlers who ran the Credit Mobilier. They really managed to make the Government build the road, while they sold millions of dollars' worth of first mortgage bonds and pocketed the proceeds. One hundred million of dollars are the reported profits of this Credit Mobilier, which simply means that the road cost that much more than it should have done, and that the surplus was divided among Ames and his coadjutors. When the force of this fact is fully felt, there will be less interest about Ames and Brooks, than about the course of the Government toward the Pacific Railroads. That the payment of interest should be stopped, and a direct effort made to secure the road to the control of Government, will be accepted as clear. In the meantime, the revelations made should teach Congress to have nothing more to do with land grant subsidies to railroads.

THE happy manner in which Minister Sickles conveyed to President Figueras the recognition by President Grant of the new Republic is very agreeable, and the reply of the Spaniard was in equally good taste. It is implied in the dispatches received that the new administration will not have a perfectly smooth career, the army being reported favorable to a monarchy. The Cuban question has already loomed up uncomfortably. The effort is being made to mollify the gem of the Antilles by the conferment of deputy privileges, but these will be gathered up, of course, by Spaniards, and not by Cubans. If so, the insurgents will not be mollified, and the war will go on. This cannot fail to be an element of weakness to the new Government. Evidences crop out already, in various parts of Spain, that the Communists from Paris and elsewhere, are at work. The demand for arms, employment, short hours, and high wages, by the workingmen, are all so many indications of Communal activity.

This, after all, will prove a severe trial to the new Government. But should the army become mollified, and obedient to the powers that be, these incipient demonstrations will yield to the strong arm of power. It is early to accept the new Republic as an established institution, as its enemies are numerous, even in its own household, and its dangers portentous. Yet we are glad to think that the best that can be done, will be, by the patriots and scholars who are in power. Never was a new government better organized, so far as the material is concerned. So far as the various pretenders to the throne are concerned, their efforts may serve to unite the people in favor of the existing government. If by this means local partizanship can be avoided, the army patriotized, the pretenders driven off, we may see Spain emerge from her present embarrassments, the model republic of Europe.

THE CONVENTION.

A letter elsewhere published, giving some account of what has been accomplished, the progress now making, and the important questions under discussion by the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, will be read with interest. The Convention is making haste slowly, but none the less surely, in meeting the grave questions of administrative and electoral reform that called it into being. So far, most of the work has been done in the committee rooms, and this preliminary labor is not yet concluded, but in a short time reports will be made from nearly all the committees, embodying the amendments to the present Constitution recommended by them, and the whole plan of reform will have gone through its preparatory stages, and will be ready for the final action of the Convention. Out of this mass of material the Convention will frame its work, which, we trust, will be a model fundamental law; one that will not propose changes for the mere sake of change; but, while keeping step with the political progress of the age, will hold fast to things that have been tried and approved. There are certain specific reforms much discussed, so universally demanded by the people, that we have no doubt of their incorporation in the new Constitution. These alone, and we mean only those on which the public mind has settled, as essential to safe and honest government, will be of incalculable advantage to the people individually, and to the State considered as a political unit.

The suffrage question, now under discussion by the Convention, is one of much interest and vital importance. To revive the drooping interest of the best class of our citizens, in political and municipal affairs, there is a necessity for greater safe-guards around the ballot box. No one values a vote, when he fears its voice will be buried under an avalanche of spurious ballots. The great point, therefore, is to make the ballot box sacred from fraud. This will do more to elevate our politics than any other single cause. The Convention, so far as it has progressed on the suffrage article, has shown an appreciation of the evil we speak of, and a practical determination to crush it. It is a good plan to require a month to intervene between naturalization and voting. It puts it out of the power of scoundrels to flood the State with forged naturalization papers, and induce the ignorant or depraved to use them. It will relieve our foreign citizens from a reproach that constantly meets them, but for which they are far less to blame than the native political managers. The section requiring two months' residence in an election district before voting, and the assessment of a State or county tax two months, and its payment one month before voting, will put a stop to the vice of colonizing. It will be an expensive operation to change a doubtful district under this regulation. The propositions requiring the ballot to be numbered and a corresponding number to appear on the poll list, with the voter's name, is a wise precaution against "repeating" and stuffing the ballot boxes, charged against both parties in Philadelphia and in the anthracite coal regions. In regard to requiring the signature of the voter on the ballot, and, if he cannot write, his name written and attested by a resident of the district, it is open to the objection with many that it interferes with the secrecy of the ballot. Not any more than the numbering process, if the election officers are sworn, and the vote is only made public in an election contest. So far as this writing the name on the ballot is calculated to add a feeling of personal responsibility to the voter, for his discharge of the duty, it seems to us a wise and thoughtful policy. It will tend to elevate and make more impressive the elector's duty. This is precisely what is needed most.

Our friends in the country, who know nothing of election frauds, save what they read in the papers, may think all these precautions tedious and unnecessary; but we submit to them that they will be the gainers by these restrictions, as well as the honest people of the great cities. If their ballots are overslaughed by false votes cast in another portion of the State, the elective franchise is a barren privilege to them. It is a question that concerns every citizen of the State, that no illegal vote shall be polled within its bounds, for any officer, high or low, State or Federal. We like the thorough manner in which the Constitutional Convention seems disposed to treat this important question.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Dunnings Creek Railroad.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says the Dunnings Creek or "Dutch Corner" railroad, from Bedford to St. Clairsville or Holderbaum's lane, is now a fixed fact, and will be built at once. The grading of the road from Bedford to the Red bridge, a distance of eight miles, has been contracted for, to be finished by the 4th of July next. The grading of the balance of the road was let last Saturday. Mr. W. H. Brown, Superintendent of the Bedford Division of the P. R. R., has charge of the affair. Messrs. Drollinger & Wertz, who have contracted for part of the road, advertised for 200 hands. Mr. Brown put a large gang to work on Wednesday morning last, at Bedford. The road will follow the east bank of Dunnings creek. A bridge, 200 feet in length, will be built over Dunnings creek, a little south of what is known as the Chenowith bridge. The survey of the route to McKee's gap will be completed in a short time. We have no doubt the road will be in running order early next fall, and then will begin the development of the rich mineral and agricultural country through which it passes.

ELKTON AND OXFORD.

The charter of the Elkton and Oxford Railroad Company has been filed in the Executive Chamber at Annapolis, Md. The termini of the road are Oxford, in Chester county, Pa., and Middletown, in Delaware. The road strikes the dividing line between Maryland and Pennsylvania near where Little Elk Creek intersects the said line, and intersects the Maryland and Delaware line at a point most convenient to that part of the road to be built at Middletown. The road is to run near or through Elkton.

FORT WAYNE, JACKSON AND SAGINAW.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held at Jackson, Mich., on Tuesday. The President made a verbal report, which was of an encouraging character. The Treasurer's report showed that the expenditures for the past year were $51,000; receipts, $328,000—earnings, $277,000. Superintendent Ernst's report showed earnings in round numbers of $280,000, an increase over 1871 of $60,000. The Superintendent in his report gave an inventory of the rolling stock and made recommendations for its increase, regretting the drawbacks to the business of the road from their inability to procure line, freight and stock cars from other roads for transfer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

A correspondent says that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, operating 905 miles of road between Buffalo and Chicago, and employing 18,000 men, will probably make permanent the reform it inaugurated some time since of stopping all freight trains on the Sabbath. In the past year it built and put on the road over 2,000 new freight cars. It is estimated that its earnings the past year will exceed $18,000,000.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

From an interesting article in the current number of the Railroad *Monitor* we learn that at the close of the year 1872, there were 70,178 miles of railroad completed in the United States, and 43,000 miles in process of erection. The completed roads above mentioned have cost the enormous sum of $3,435,638,749. The United States already has as many miles of railroad in operation as the whole of Europe.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE debt of New Orleans is $32,245,478.

AN Indian girl in Omaha raised $1,800 worth of broom corn last year.

ELEVEN English steamers have been last at sea, with all on board, during the past three months.

IOWA adds to the postoffice list a new village with the romantic name of "Fat Woman's Bend."

THE young ladies of Vassar College have formed an "anti-falling-in-love-before-you-are-out-of-school club."

A JUSTICE at Vernon, Iowa, wound up a marriage by saying: "And I now send you to the County Jail for 30 days." He was thinking of another case.

THE Georgia Legislature proposes a measure for the speedy extinction of the State debt, in the shape of a bill imposing fines for profane swearing.

A CHARLESTONIAN'S sixtieth birthday has been made joyous by a surprise party participated in by twenty-seven couples of his friends, all dressed like children.

A BRUTE living near Highland, in Doniphan county, Missouri, repaired to the house of his sister, last week, and threw her and six helpless children out of the door.

A PERT chap at figures has ciphered out that Niagara Falls is of 11,363.36 horse power. This includes the Horse Shoe fall, but not the "Bridal Veil," which is of twelve-mule power.

A FOND husband in Michigan lately left a will bequeathing to his widow the rope with which he had committed suicide, feeling, perhaps, that nothing would be likely to inspire her with pleasanter associations.

FRENCH truffles, according to the latest botanical researches in Paris, consist of powdered charcoal, saw dust, bread crums, and gum mastic; the latter ingredient being probably intended to facilitate their mastication.

THE citizens of Illinois pay annually for life insurance a greater sum than the total revenue of the State. The total amount of life insurance premiums paid in 1871 was $4,581,000, and the fire premiums about $5,500,000.

JAPANESE women are hereafter to be compelled to dress their own persons, the government sensibly coming to the conclusion that it is sheer foolishness to use up half the women in the country in waiting on the other half.

AN English immigrant is reported to have "swapped" her baby for a dozen of porter on the passage hither by the Cuba. As the child was sickly, she probably thought thather getting stout would save it from small bier.

THE official authority of a district in the heart of Jorat, Switzerland, is vested in five persons. The oldest has held his position since 1834, the second since 1835, the third since 1849, the fourth since 1852, and the fifth since 1853.

ACCORDING to Lieutenant Grandy, R. N., the commander of the British expedition to the Congo, more than fifty years have elapsed since any serious attempt has been made to explore that great river, the last real effort having been made in 1816.

THE young ruffian who so savagely attacked young girls in Brooklyn some time ago, has his counterpart in London, where a boy, fourteen years old, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for brutal assaults upon little children.

THE New York *Evening Post* says that good tea cannot be sold for less than $1.50 per pound. In other words, if the cheering herb sells for $1 a pound, it is reasonable to suppose the dealer has broken the seventh commandment, so far as pure tea is concerned.

THE Southern papers contain numerous references to the forthcoming festival of Mardi Gras, which falls this year on the 25th of February. Memphis is preparing for a festival of more than usual magnificence, and Atlanta, Ga., and New Orleans are making similar preparations.

THE ministers of the different denominations at Findlay, Ohio, have issued an address to their parishioners, stating that they have agreed to unite in a series of religious meetings, laying aside all denominational preferences and peculiarities and and forgetting all merely sectarian interests.

A COLORED opera troupe have played and sung the "Doctor of Alcantara" successfully in Washington, and a colored concert troupe of students from Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Va., are about to give three concerts of original negro songs or "spirituals."

THE miners' strike in South Wales still continues. The distress has greatly increased, owing to the cold, and 80,000 hands are now out of work. A central relief committee has been formed, and soup kitchens are being opened, but it is feared private charity will utter fail to cope with the distress.

AN unsophisticated maiden in Illinois has invented a simple but ingenious device of securing by one operation both a husband and a fortune. She offers herself as a prize to be raffled for, 100,000 tickets to be issued at $1 each, reserving to herself the right to reject the holder of the lucky number on payment of $100.

THE last storm which raged along the English coast was accompanied by an illwind which supported the well-known belief that they always blow some good. This one drove up to the Cornish coast vast numbers of sardines, and the St. Ives fishermen reaped a rich harvest from them, each boat bringing in from 50,000 to 60,000.

A MAN in St. Louis spends his time in going from house to house and reading to affrighted housekeepers and servant girls the ordinance against throwing slops and ashes into the alleys. A few hours later another man comes around and wants the job of hauling away the ashes in the alley, saying that he heard she had been "warned."

THE London *Grocer* reports that under the factory system of making cheese, established in the United States, the American article is often superior to most of the English make, and in many instances is equal to the very finest Cheddar and Cheshire qualities. Hence American cheese is sold by all first-class dealers, and is in large demand in England.

THE husband of a wealthy and fashionable New York lady suddenly disappeared with an affinity ten years ago, and as suddenly reappeared some days since, begging to be restored to the uxorial arms. He claims to be exceedingly repentant, and, as no legal proceedings had been instituted, the divided twain have resumed the experiment of housekeeping.

BRISBINE'S pneumatic tube, which has been put down in Washington, is a failure for the present; but it is altogether too late in the day to ridicule such invention. And if Mr. Brisbane is laughed at just now, he may console himself with the fact that all other inventors, including especially the bolder and more successful ones, have suffered from a like experience.

IF IT IS according to etiquette for gentlemen to remove their hats at a concert or the theatre, why should it be etiquette for a lady to keep hers on? The most annoying thing in the world is to sit behind a woman at the theatre whose immense chignon, with a second story of silk, ribbons, could have time to climb a tree, and devoured him.

THE days of romantic house-breakers are not yet over. We read of three robbers who visited a house in an Eastern city, one of whom stationed himself by the bed-side of the two servant girls, and, with a revolver, persuaded them to lie still and make no outcry, while the other two went through the establishment, gobbling up the silverware, making a good meal from the larder, but grumbling because they found no wine to wash down their repast, and then left the premises with their booty. After the two had been gone long enough to insure escape, the bed-room sentinel deliberately kissed the two girls, and followed his comrades. The girls stated that the robbers were all handsome men, particularly the one who kissed them.

PERSONAL.

GLADSTONE'S age is 63 and Disraeli's is 67.

MR. THOMAS HILL, the artist, is dying of consumption.

MR. PATE, of Cloverport, Ky., has given paternity to a line of 342 living descendants.

Two English sisters named Pratt have just put up their shingles as dentists in Berlin.

OUR country, it is said, has had but one black-eyed President. That was General Harrison.

EUGENIE has sent a rather frigid reply to the letter of condolence from Marshal and Madame MacMahon.

YAKOOB is the name of the Khan of Kashgar. Probably a descendant of one of the "lost tribes of Israel."

MADAME RACHEL, the face enameler, in London, is one of the convicts who are out of prison, on a ticket-of leave.

FOURTEEN, and the oldest only seven—two batches of triplets and four pairs of twins. Mrs. Dougherty, of Oldtown, Me., *fecit*.

MRS. BUCKNELL, M. D., of Portland, Me., the widow of a physician, is said to be one of the most successful practitioners in the town.

THE body of the late Charles King, of Albany, is undergoing examination for poison, suspicion pointing to his wife as the cause of his sudden death.

MISS ELLA CHAPIN, daughter of the late Register of Deeds of Gratiot county, has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of her father.

FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria has consented to act as arbitrator for the hearing and decision of the long-pending Laurium Mine dispute between Italy and Greece.

A YEARLY pension of $25,000 is paid by the British nation to Lord St. Leonards, Lord Cranworth, Lord Westbury, Lord Cairns and Lord Heatherley, past Chancellors of the Empire.

GENERAL SHERIDAN positively denies being engaged to Miss Morgan, of New York. In the first place he knows no Miss Morgan of New York, and in the second he is not engaged to anyone anywhere.

THE Count de Paris is now reported to think the Count de Chambord only a pretender, and to say that the monarchy can only be restored by popular election, and then must be constitutional, not absolute.

THE dying words of the late L. D. Shewell, who died on the steamer Adriatic, on her last voyage to this country, were "Turn my face in the direction of America, that I may look towards my native country."

ROSZA SANDOR, the Hungarian bandit, has again been sentenced to imprisonment for life, and been returned to the subterranean dungeon at Kufstein, where he once passed eight years in complete darkness.

IT would be interesting to know who those naval officers were, and with what authority they spoke, who assured his Holiness the Pope that the people of America would feel greatly honored by his residence amongst us.

MENTION is made of tall Episcopal clergymen. The Rev. Dr. A. Vinten is six feet tall. The Rev. Phillips Brooks is more than six feet. The Rev. W. M McVickar is also more than six feet, and he weighs 275 pounds.

MISS DELILAH S. IRISH, a graduate of the Womans' Medical College, Philadelphia, has been admitted to membership in the Scott county, Iowa, Medical Society. She is the first female physician recognized as a member of the profession by the regular medical fraternity.

THE Rev. Abraham Boredalle, a clergyman of high standing, and for many years a prominent London preacher, committed suicide the other day by leaping into the sea from Ramsgate pier, on which he was walking in company with two of his daughters. He is supposed to have been deranged.

THE will of Rev. Samuel J. Browne, bequeathing nearly $200,000 for the endowment of a college, was set aside by the Court at Cincinnati, on Thursday, on the ground of the testator's unsoundness of mind. The relatives of deceased agree to give $100,000 towards the endowment of Cincinnati University.

THERE is said to be not a vestige of the former man left in Chief Justice Chase. His most intimate friends do not recognize him. From the handsome, smooth-faced, portly man, he has become a tall, heavy, thin man, with a yellow beard; his mind is clear, but his voice is weak, and the thin lips quiver from paralysis. He goes about, the ghost of his former self.

Valuable Recipes.

Calf's Liver and Bacon.—This is commonly tossed in butter; the liver sliced moderately thin, is first dressed, and the rashers of bacon afterward; serve garnished with the latter. Calf's liver may also be fried; dip the slices into seasoned beaten eggs and olive oil, and fry quickly. In France similarly shaped pieces of liver and bacon are skewered together, then dipped into oil, and subsequently sprinkled with bread crumbs, and broiled; season and serve. When tossed without the bacon, a glass of wine may be poured into the pan, and served in the dish, with the liver arranged around.—*Ohio Journal.*

Suet Pudding Without Eggs.—Here is just what Mrs. P. wants, a suet pudding without eggs: One tea-cup of molasses, one of sour milk, one of suet, two of flour, a little salt and soda; raisins or any dried berries will answer. Steam two hours. Chop the suet very fine. Sauce *for the above.*—One quart of boiling water, four table-spoonfuls of sugar, two of flour wet up with a little water, one table-spoonful of butter, one tea-spoonful of salt; flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon; a few spoonfulls of vinegar. It is excellent.

Calf's head Stew.—Take the pieces of meat from the soup pot and chop them fine, put them into a saucepan with some of the gravy, and stew. Pick the brains and mix them with grated bread, pepper and salt, and work them into small cakes with the yolk of an egg; fry them, and put them in the soup after it is placed in the tureen. Put paste around the stew that is baked separately; put them in a dish, and add ketchup and a few hard-boiled eggs.

Stewed Kidneys.—Cut one beef kidney in small pieces, fry in butter five minutes, drain off the gravy and put into a stew-pan a small piece of butter; when melted, add a teaspoonful of flour, stir until brown, add half a teaspoonful of soup stock and the gravy from the kidneys; stir until boiling. Add a little chopped parsley, a squeeze of lemon, salt and pepper to taste; put in the kidneys; make them hot, but do not let them boil. Sheep's kidneys can be done in the same way.

A German Sweet Dish.—Boil some chestnuts until they are soft enough to be crushed with a spoon and passed through a sieve. Beat up the white of six or eight eggs into a froth with half a pound of lump sugar that has been grated on the rind of a lemon. Pile up the chestnuts while warm in a dish, and cover them thickly with the whip just before serving them.—*The Day.*

Preserving Eggs.—A Parisian paper recommends the following method for the preservation of eggs:—Dissolve four ounces of bees wax in eight ounces of olive oil; in this put the tip of the finger, and anoint the egg all around. The oil will immediately be absorbed by the shell and the pores filled up by the wax. If kept in a cool place, the eggs, after two years, will be as good as if fresh laid.

Relief for Burns.—A quick cure is to apply a layer of common salt and saturate it with laudanum. Hold it in place an hour or so by a simple bandage. The smarting sensation disappears rapidly, and the burn gets well.

To Kill Lice on Chickens.—Carbolic soap is sure death to lice on chickens. Take Buchan's, and dissolve half an ounce in a quart of boiling water. As soon as this gets cool wet their heads and necks with it. The lice die immediately, and half an hour after, the chickens are as dry and nice as ever.

Lamp Wicks.—Before using a lamp-wick, soak it in strong vinegar, then dry it thoroughly, and it will burn both brightly and without any unpleasant smoke or smell.

CARBOLIC SOAP,
AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine Medical Cod Liver Oil is the purest and best offered to the public. Its virtues is proved daily, in treating diseases of the throat and lungs, debility, creation, &c. We have constant reports from all parts, stating that it helps them immediately, when everything else has failed. The article is put up in quart bottles only, and can be taken with ease by the most delicate. We are the only Agents in Pittsburgh for the sale of this article. Leave your order at John C. Baker & Co.'s Oil 718 Market street, or at our Depot, 140 Fifth avenue.
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
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STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street, PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from M. y 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Ilsworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

UNCLAIMED BOX AT AUCTION.—A BOX stored by D. C. MCCORMICK, at 362 Liberty street, and said to contain OIL PAINTING, will be sold for charges at Public Sale, on MONDAY, March 3rd, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouse of M. F. BERGON & CO., 418 Liberty street, opposite Union Depot Hotel, unless called for and charges paid on or before day of sale. ja20:s5-7s

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A MAN was frozen to death at Archbald, Luzerne county, on Tuesday night.

OVER 250 tons of coal are shipped from the Pradee mines, Mercer county, every day.

THE city debt of Reading has been increased a quarter of a million dollars during the past two years.

THE election under the Local Option law takes place in Clarion county on Friday, February the 21st.

A FALL of slate in a coal mine at Johnstown severely injured Richard George and Charles Caddy, on Monday last.

LEVI FUNK, an old railroad engineer, was killed when crawling under a train of cars, at Lancaster, on Thursday.

THE Carlisle *Herald* has discovered a baby in that classic old burg that has been named Parepa Nillson Kellogg Busk.

THE Freeport *New Era* says there is a man residing in Armstrong county who has five sons and he calls them all John.

DOYLESTON, a village of 800 people, has but one piano, but can boast of 30 girls who can manage all the affairs of housekeeping.

JOHN DECKERT, of Bedford county, fell into the Little Wills creek, on Tuesday of last week, floated under the ice and was drowned.

THE limestone railroad of Green, Marquis & Co., near New Castle, carried to market 27,000 tons of limestone during the last year.

C. F. EVANS, Esq., Republican, was elected Mayor of Reading, on Friday last. That city has gone Democratic for many years until the present.

MRS. SARAH ZELL died from fright on Tuesday night in Lancaster. She was charged with forging a note for $500 and threatened with prosecution.

PENNSYLVANIA has an area of 46,000 square miles; a population of 3,521,791; an assessed valuation of $1,319,235,042; number of miles of railroad, 5,113.

A LANCASTER county cat roosts with the chickens every night, balancing herself on a perch among the fowls, and seemingly quite contented with her resting place.

JACKSON LAMBERSON, contractor on the Huntingdon car shops, recently fell from the roof of one of the buildings, a distance of seventeen feet, receiving serious injuries.

THE question of the granting of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors was voted upon in Reading on Friday last, and resulted in favor of granting by a majority of fifteen hundred.

ACCORDING to the census in 1830 there were thirteen slaves in Bradford county. In 1880 there were 3,737 in the State; in 1800, 1,706; in 1810, 795; in 1820, 211; in 1830, 403; in 1840, 64.

CAMBRIA county, according to her auditors' report, has a jail that cost $92,304.78, and a county debt of $80,000, for which luxuries her Commissioners have increased the taxes four mills on the dollar.

A LEBANON physician advises parents not to send their children to schools where teachers punish them by boxing their ears; alleging that the concussion is detrimental to the development of a healthful brain.

A YOUNG but impecunious widow in Lancaster makes no secret of her feelings towards a rich bachelor who owns a large farm in the vicinity. She says she loves the ground he walks on, and perfectly adores the house he lives in.

SINCE October 4th, 1871, when the first case occurred, 83 cases of small pox have been treated in the small pox hospital of the Berks County Alms-house. Only sixteen of the 83 cases, proved fatal, that is less than one in five, and they were cases of the malignant or confluent type.

AT a wood chopping in Jefferson, Fayette county, a few days ago, it was proposed to take a vote on Local Option. The vote among the males resulted in a tie, while the female vote was cast solid against license, many of the fair sex voting in direct opposition to their liege lords.

BEDFORD COUNTY chickens seem to be omniverous. A "rooster" was disemboweled there recently, and, among other articles in the inventory of his commissary department were a nickel half dime, two pennies, and a large hog tooth. That gizzard was marvelously like a boy's pocket.

THERE is a cat in West Chester whose owners value him too highly to give him freedom at night. In order to secure his nightly freedom, however, he goes into the hall and claws the wires of the door-bell. When the door is opened to admit the supposed visitor he pops out. His trick in this line has been discovered, and now his inventive genius will have to seek some other method of escape.

ABOUT one mile and a half from the village of Hopewell in Broad Top township, Bedford county, resides a negro by the name of Samuel Hall, who owns a small farm and keeps several head of horses constantly about him. Hall, like quite a number of colored, and some that are not colored, individuals, has never provided half feed for his equine stock, consequently they have been very poor—mere masses of skin and bones—and occasionally a horse would be down and die for him. So frequently did this happen that Samuel came to the conclusion that his horses were bewitched. A week or two ago a poor, old, worn-out, half-starved creature became incapable of locomotion, and its superstitious owner conceived that he saw traces of witches. He determined that he would forever rid himself and his property of their presence. He, with assistance, succeeded in getting the miserable pile of bones out into a field; he then took and poured coal oil over its legs and body, piled a large pile of brush around it, set it on fire and burned up the living horse! He alleged that this is the course pursued in the South under similar circumstances.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

CARBOLIC SOAP,
AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
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John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine Medical Cod Liver Oil is the purest and best offered to the public. Its virtues is proved daily, in treating diseases of the throat and lungs, debility, creation, &c. We have constant reports from all parts, stating that it helps them immediately, when everything else has failed. The article is put up in quart bottles only, and can be taken with ease by the most delicate. We are the only Agents in Pittsburgh for the sale of this article. Leave your order at John C. Baker & Co.'s Oil 718 Market street, or at our Depot, 140 Fifth avenue.
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

DRY GOODS.

1873. Feb. 13, 1873.

New Goods Specialties

At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
At 15c, Striped Japs.
At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.
At 25c, Beautiful spring Goods.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs.
At 62½c, Black Striped Sateens.
At 50c, Beautiful Striped Goods.
At 25c, Black Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c, Colored Poplin Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas—extra value.

Black Silks, Japanese Silks, Colored Silks, Mohairs, &c., in Great Variety.

Also, SOLE AGENT for Western Pennsylvania for the celebrated

BAZAR PATTERNS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79
MARKET STREET,
FULL LINES OF
COTTON GOODS
JUST OPENED.
New Designs
IN PRINTS,
Of Popular Makes.
BLEACHED AND BROWN
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Ginghams, Crashes,
Irish Linens,
Table Damask,
Huck and Linen Towels,
Napkins and Doylies,
New Black Alpacas,
Pure Mohairs,
Drillings,
Dress Linings,
Paper Muslins, Cambrics.
Full lines of the above at lowest Eastern Prices
Also large additions to stock of
Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Neck Rufflings,
Shirt Fronts,
Corded Satins,
Fringes, Gimps,
Buttons, Braids,
And Small Trimmings generally.

DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW STOCK.
BOTTOM PRICES
Arbuthnot,
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239 AND 241
LIBERTY STREET.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. no22

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.

Geo. B. Miltenberger
SOLE AGENT FOR
The Kedzie Water Filters.
Martin's Metallic Water and Steam Packing.
Richards' Belt Dressing and Friction Composition.
NO. 3 DUQUESNE WAY,
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DRY GOODS.

Housekeeping Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 6½c, Bleached Muslins, short lengths
At 8½c, All Linen Crash.
At 12½c, Wide Huck Toweling.
At 12½c, extra good Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Heavy Unbleached Muslin.

Towels, Crashes,
Table Linens,
Turkey Tablings,
Pillow Case Muslins,
Wide Shirtings,
Cheviot Shirtings,
Ticking Checks, &c.

A full stock at low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SOILED GOODS.
Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy
Country Blankets,
Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.
Also, a job lot of
WHITE QUILTS,
Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.
Also, a large lot of
REMNANTS,
Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, about half the original cost.
Five Cases Dark Prints,
Slightly imperfect, at 8 cents.

FINANCIAL.

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Interests owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

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We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

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And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above. 1323-y26

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 17, 1873.

The recent decision of Judge Agnew that a National Bank has no right to take a mortgage as a collateral security for a future di count is exciting considerable discussion in financial circles. A strict and literal interpretation of the National Currency act will probably sustain this position, but the difficulty is easily evaded by the bank simply making the discount one day and taking the mortgage the next day. In that complies with the law in taking a mortgage as security for a debt *previously* contracted. The law does not define *how long* previously the discount shall have been made—and hence, one day makes it as legal as a year. The main position of this decision is that the bank must discount *only* on personal credit. If this is to be strictly obeyed then all loans on collateral securities are illegal. But, many banks are known with most favor, collateral loans on approved collaterals; and if bonds, stocks and securities are good and legal collaterals, why not mortgages on good real estate? In all these collateral loans, no one questions the right of banks to take notes to be paid, and look only to the collaterals for security in case of non-payment.

In commenting upon the decision of Judge Agnew, the Philadelphia *Record* says: "We presume all well-regulated banks would prefer, for all loans, the collateral security being an incident of the transaction, and for the better security of the payment of the note. We do not suppose that anybody will quet on the rightfulness of the decision of Judge Agnew before the courts, as the mortgage in that case was in direct violation of a positive law,' being for future advances. But it would very much restrict the operations of banks and the convenience of the business community, if the banks are denied the right to take collateral security in stocks or bonds for an evidence of debt, as this form of security has almost entirely superseded the old form, of individual indorsement.—Productive in its day of great losses and embarrassments, the failure of one house frequently involving, by reason of such personal indorsements, many others."

Peremptory ofd rs have been sent to the collector of Internal Revenue at Albany to collect the amount of tax due from the New York Central Railroad Company, which has been in dispute for several years past.

The *Journal of Commerce* is authority for a statement said to have been made by a prominent member of the syndicate here, that, by request of the members on the other side of the Atlantic, the figures of the amount applied for would not be made public, that the books will not be reopened at present, and that it was reported on the street that the total amount applied for would not exceed $35,000,000.

The receipts from earnings of nineteen of the principal railways of the country, exclusive of the Pennsylvania, for the month of January last, aggregated $7,296,263, against $7,191,812 from same roads in January, 1872, an increase of $105,451. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, covering in its operations a very large area of territory, does not get its returns in and examined as early as do roads more limited in their operations. There is no doubt there is much more of line of railway in January of 1873 than there was in 1872, and the increase naturally should have been greater than is shown, and would have been but for the severity of the weather, greatly interrupting traffic and travel.

Our local money market developed an unbooked for stringency to-day, occasioned by the intimation that one of our large manufacturing establishments had permitted its paper to go to protest on Saturday. This news caused all lenders to act with greater caution and prevented discounts which would otherwise have been made. Rates, too, which last week were growing much easier, stiffened up, and lenders preferred not to part with their money, unless at advanced figures. Our banks generally have discounted as much as they can, and under present circumstances are rather inclined to decrease than increase their lines.

In the New York stock market to-day prices generally have advanced above the opening prices. The most noticeable advance has been in Harlem and Erie; the former advancing 3½ per cent., and the latter 2 per cent. The lockup clique are still at work, and, as a rule, prices may be expected to run down during this week.

Gold opened at 114¾ and closed at 114¾. This shows that the locking-up game in gold is succeeding. The market in gold looks decidedly bullish and yet higher prices may be looked for.

The representatives of bankers, bankers and brokers will again meet on Friday morning next, at 10:30 A. M., at 57 Fourth avenue, to perfect arrangements for the reorganization of the old Pittsburgh Stock Board.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s—1881.	117	117
" —coupons.	118¾	118¾
5-20—1865	118½	118¾
5-20—1864.	115¾	115¾
" 1865	115¾	115¾
" 1865 new.	114¾	114¾
" 1867.	116¼	116¼
" 1868—coupons.	119¾	119¾
10-40s.	111¾	111¾
10-40s—coupons.	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s.	113¾	113¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central.	103	103½
Erie.	63¾	63¾
R. H. & E.	9¼	9¼
C. C. & I. C.	41¾	41¾
Canton.	101¾	101¾
St. Paul	50¾	52
Do. preferred.	73¾	74
Michigan Southern.	96¾	96¾
Do. Central	100¾	89
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	90	89
Rock Island.	112¾	112¾
North Western, Common.		82¾
Do. preferred		91
Pacific Mail.	72	72¾
Western Union Telegraph.	87¾	88¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	46¾	46¾
Union Pacific.	33¾	33¾
Toledo & Wabash.	72	72¾
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾
Adams Express.	97¾	
United States Express.	76¾	76
Harlem.	121¾	124¾

NEW YORK, February 17, 1873.

Money was active and stringent, loaning as high as 1-16 per day and interest, closing at 7 gold to 1-64. Sterling weak; 108¾@108¾. Gold firmer; 114¾@114¾ all day, closing at 114¾@114¾. Loans were made at 3@7 gold for carrying. Clearances $64,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $70,000. Governments strong and more doing; $1,000,000 are said to have been bought by one German house for shipment, there being a profit on their export at the present gold-rate. State bonds dull and steady. Railroad bonds moderately active at full prices. The stock market, with the exception of a weak feeling at the opening of business, was firm, and in many cases higher during the day. The transactions were not especially active. The strongest stocks were Western Union, which sold up to 88¾; Erie, which advanced to 65¾, with a well-continued effort to purchase; C. C. & I. C., which rose 1 per cent. on a light demand, and Harlem, which advanced 4¾ per cent. The whole market closed strong. Hartford and Erie advanced on a rumor that Vanderbilt obtained control and his son William is to be made President.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118¾@; 5-20s '62, 115¾; do '64, 115¼; do '65, 115¾; new '65s, 114¾; '67, 116¼; do '68, 116¾; new 5s, 113¾; Ten-forties, 114¾. Currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94; Tennessee old, 79; do new, 79¼; Virginia new, 50; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 13.

STOCKS.—Canton 101¾; Western Union Telegraph 88½; Quicksilver 45¾; Adams Express 97¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85; American Merchants Express 68; United States Express 76; Pacific Mail 72¼; N. Y. Central 103¾; Erie 65¾; do preferred 79; Harlem 122; do preferred 125; Michigan Central 108½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 93; North Western, 82; do preferred 90¼; Rock Island 112¾; New Jersey Central 104¾; St. Paul 51¾; do preferred 74; Wabash 72¾; do pref'd 84; Fort Wayne 92¾; Terre Haute 10; do preferred 40; Chicago & Alton 134; do preferred 115; Ohio & Mississippi 33; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati 93¼; Burlington & Quincy 118; Lake Shore 96¾; Panama 413¼; Illinois Central 120; Union Pacific 33¾; Central Pacific 104¾; Union 87¾; Delaware & Lackawanna 102¾; Hartford & Erie 10¾; Bankers' Bills 109¾.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, Feb. 17, 1873.

E. Bowing shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

	Cars
Greenwald & K., Chicago.	2
J. Shamberg, Chicago.	1
M. Varner. Chicago.	1
T. Kestner, Chicago.	1
Eli Kenney, Chicago.	1
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	1
W. Moonshine, Chicago.	1
Marks & Chicago	2
D. James, Chicago.	1
R. R. Long, Warsaw	1
Hutchinson & Bro., Delphos	1
R. S. Keyes, Mansfield	1
P. O'Connor, Mansfield	1
H. H. Adamsville, Zanesville	1
J. Huntsberger, Fairview	1
Heed & Trimble, Orrville.	1
E. W. Wilson, Salem	1
J. J. Savlers, Palestine	1
W. Hull, Canal Dover	1
M. Rudolph, Canal Dover	1
D. Casselman, Bayard	1
McCreary & Bro., Bellaire	1
R. F. Burt, Bellaire	1
W. McSwagger, Bellaire.	1
McCreary & Co., Bellaire	1
S. Lowensteine & Co., East Liberty.	1
Lobman & Zeigler East Liberty.	2
Butler, H & Co, East Liberty	1
Total.	31

CATTLE.

In addition to the 31 cars above noted there were about 5 cars driven in, making 36 cars in all, or calculating 18 to the car, 702 head against 900 last Monday. The market opened pretty dull as buyers in view of the fact that there were but 12 cars reported from Chicago, labored under the impression that the supply was much smaller than it really was; hence, they did not hold back, nor did they consume as much time as usual in going from yard to yard, as is customary when there is a very full supply, looking at the stock on sale, and to ascertain where there was likely to be a bargain. Considering the fact that many of the butchers bought at two week's supply last Monday, trade turned out better than was generally anticipated; and while this is rule, expected a bad market, and this accounts for the decreased supply, and as we have already intimated, some of the butchers were deceived in regard to the number of cattle, and were lead to buy quicker than they would otherwise have done, and this, of course, was not without its effect in strengthening the market, although, as a general thing, there was no quotable change in prices. The best grades, as is nearly always the case, were picked up early in the day at full prices, and the market closed to-day strong, some what toward the close, there were but few left over unsold, perhaps about 4 loads.

Prime to extra butcher cattle, weighing 1,350 to 1,400, fat and smooth, brought 6¼ to 7¼; it may be well enough to state in this connection that many of our best butchers, indeed we believe the majority of them, prefer, quality being equal, a bullock weighing 1,200 to 1,350 to one weighing 1,450 or 1,500. The quality of beef, quantity of weight, and shippers and farmers should bear this in mind. Medium to good, weighing say from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., to be cut at 5½ to 6¼, and 900 to 1,000 at 4¾ to 5. Rough mixed stock, including old cows, thin heifers and steers in rough stage, 3 to 4½, the great proportion of the offerings were of this character, hence, the best grades sold more readily and at relatively better prices.

S. Trautman reports 15 at 4¾ to 6¾.

Davis & Rush report one car from Chicago, at 5¾ to 6¾.

Theodore Kestner reports one car of butcher stock from Chicago at 5.30 to 6.30.

S. Lowensteine & Arnold report 20 from Washington county, 28 from East Liberty at 5 to 6 cents.

Sadler, Haven & Co. report 4 cars of mixed stock at 4¾ to 6 cents.

Hook, Bingham & Co. report one car of butcher stock from Chicago, at 7¼ for his tops.

H. McCastin reports 20 head mixed Lawrence county stock, at 3 to 6¾.

James Hunter reports 22 head of mixed stock, at 4¾ to 5¾.

Hook, Bingham & Co. report 21 head of Mercer county, Pa., stock, at 4¾ to 5¾.

Henry Nagle sold fresh cow for $53; 9 head of butcher stock averaging about 900, for which he expected to realize about 4 cents.

M. Runnes, 5 head of common Penna. stock at 4¾ to 5¾.

L. Gerson reports 16 from Washington county, and 8 from East Liberty, at 4¾ to 5¾.

J. Shamberg, Chicago, reports 23 head, mostly good butcher cattle at 5 to 7¼.

Lobman & Zeigler, two loads of western stock at 4¾ to 6¾.

M. Kraus, two cars at 5¾ to 6¾.

Kraus & Smith report one car of fair to good at 5¾ to 6¾.

L. Keefer, 25 mixed at 5¾ to 6¾.

S. Marks & Bro. report 34 head of western stock, at 5¾ to 7 cents.

J. S. McMillan sold 5 at 3¾ to 4¾.

Jacob Needy sold 2 cars commission stock, at 4¾ to 6.

M. Varner reports 34 head of common to fair from Chicago, at 4¾ to 6¾.

Wm. Moonshine, one car of good butcher stock from Chicago, at 6 to 6¾.

Jacob Shandler sold 5 at 5 to 6¾.

Hazelwood & Blackstock, 70 head of mixed stock at 4¾ to 7 cents—fifteen left over.

Holmes, Laffer & Co. reported 18 head of mixed stock at 4 to 6¾.

Nicholas Carr, 15 at 5 to 6¾.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was again light, footing up about 450 head; and with, apparently, an increased demand, the market was quicker than last Monday, which is evident from the fact that the pens were pretty well cleared early in the day. The quality was not better than it has been for some time past, and this accounts for the market being quicker, as the butchers, generally, want good stock or none at all. Prime to extra fat sheep brought from 7 to 7¾; medium to good, 6 to 6¾; common to fair, 5 to 5¾. The receipts may have little or no effect on this market, hence, notwithstanding the depression at East Liberty and New York, good stock brought much this week as at any preceding time this winter.

R. Bradley, 34 common fine wool sheep at $3 to $3 per head.

E. Jackson sold 40 head of extra, coarse wool wethers at 7¾; 35 not so good at 6¾.

R. McCaslin sold 20 good fine wool sheep, weighing about 90 pounds at $6 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 50 of common to good Ohio sheep; for Fred. Hector at 5¾ to 7 cents.

Eseker & Farien sold 54 head of fair to prime at 5¾ to 7¾ cents.

Peter Schentmantle reports 180 head of mixed Butler county stock at 5¾ to 7¾.

Wm. Neeley, 48 head fair to prime, at $4.50 per head for 66 pounds per pound.

J. W. Stewart reports 64 fair to prime Ohio sheep, at 6 to 7¾.

HOGS.

The market was steady and in sympathy with East Liberty, and a limited supply, prices, as compared with last Monday, are up 25 cents per cwt; sales were made to-day at 5¼@5¾, according to quality.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 17, 1873.

The crude market is quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of special notice; there is about six cents per gallon here. Refined is quoted firmer in Philadelphia and a fraction higher, 19¾@19¾; quoted at 16¾@16¾ free on cars here, April to June quoted at 21. Philadelphia delivery. A Foxburg dispatch quoted crude quiet at $2.15, and the same quotation was given at Titusville; $2.20 at Titusville.

RECEIVED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Braun & Wagner, 450 bbls to Waring, K. & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Ref. Co., 464 bbls to Tack Brothers, Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 419 bbls. to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Total 1333

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vesta O W, acct. O J Grier	464
Sunbeam O W acct W. Stewart.	306
Nonpareil O W acct. Hutchinson & B	80
Peerless O W acct. N. W. Stevenson	471
Fairview O W, acct. Parker, T & Co.	224
Eagle O W, acct. R. S. Duncan	161
Hutchinson O W, acct. R. S. Duncan.	469
Fairview O W, acct. Hutchinson & B.	80
Brilliant O W, acct. W T Baun.	228
Eclipse O W, acct.	315
Empire O W, acct.	161
American O W, acct. R. S. Duncan.	855
Nonpareil O W, acct. J. Bushuell.	306
Total	3230

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Hussey W & Co.o	4	Lucy Furnace.o.	19
Zug & Co.o	2	Pitts Bolt Co. o.	2
Shoenberger & Co.o	15	Caughey & H.m	1
Total.			43

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Son.m	2	W. Clark & Co.m.	2
Nimick & Co.m.	2	Lucy Furnace.o.	2
Jones & L.m	2		
Total.			10

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. Moorhead.m . . . 3

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Lewis O & P.o	2	Spang, C. Co.m	5
Nimick & Co.m	2		
Total.			9

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co.p.	1	Carnagie K & Co.o	2
Harbaugh M & O.o	2	Loomis & Co.p.	14
Total.			19

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; extra white $1.69; No 1 $1.93@1.94. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats; demand good at 35c. Clover seed $5.20@5.25.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 17, 1873.

ALE—The trouble which existed among some of the brewers, and which caused the price to be knocked down for a few days to six dollars, has been amicably settled and a uniform scale of prices adopted as follows: X, $9 per bbl; XX, $10; Porter, $10; India Ale, $11.

APPLES—There is no improvement to note in the demand and the market continues very dull, though prices are nominally unchanged, ranging from $1.50@2.50 per barrel, according to quality. Now that the weather has moderated we may look for increased receipts, as the country is full and holders in view of the fact that the season is well advanced, are anxious to realize.

ASHES—Trade is quiet and prices are without quotable change; Common Soda Ash, 4¾ per cwt.

BACON—Nitrate Soda, 4¼@5c; Pots, 9¾@10c; Pearls, 12@13c; Arsenic, 3½@4c; Black Lead, 6.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a fair demand but no change in prices, 50 to 60 cents per gallon, according to quality.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 53c.

BEANS—There is a fair local demand, but the supply is fully equal to it and prices are unchanged. $2.25@2.75 per bushel; the outside figure for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, and we reduce our quotations to $7.50@8 per bbl.

BUTTER—There has been a fair demand during the past week for good butter, but old stock and there is a full supply of this character. Is very dull; prime to choice roll, 25@28; medium to good, 18@22. Inferior to common, 16@18.

BROOM CORN—The market continues quiet, and is devoid of any new features worthy of special notice; the demand is light while prices are without quotable change, 4½@5 for red; 5@6 for green and 6½@7 for hurl.

CANNED GOODS—There is a slightly improved demand, but trade is by no means brisk—not what it usually is at this season of the year; good, however, without quotable change. Peaches, 3 pound cans, $2.25@2.50; 2 pound cans, $2.50; Tomatoes, $2.00@2.50; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands, $2.75.

CHEESE—For good stock the market is reported firm, and notwithstanding the demand is quite limited, prices are well sustained; standard brands of Goshen, in a jobbing way, 16¾@17; common to medium, 14@15.

CARBON OIL—There is no improvement in the demand nor is it to be expected at this season of the year; and prices are without quotable change; 16½@17 for standard brands. Is quiet for crude car load, and 2@3 cents additional for smaller lots.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Plaster Paris, $4.2@4.50; Land Plaster, $2.50 @3; Cleveland White Lime, $1.75@2; Eastern, $1.50@1.75.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS,—Penn Mill A, No. 1, 4-4 Sheeting, 12c; Nonatosck, 12½c; Pittsburgh Family, 12c; Juniata B, 8c, 11½c; White Carpet Chain line, 36c; Colored, 43c; Cotton Batting, 20; Cotton Twine, Yarn and Wicking 40.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Hackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges, $3.50@4 per box $8@10 per case; according to quality and condition; Lemons, $5.50@6 per box; Prunes, 10c. per pound; Currants, 8c; Layer Raisins, $2.50@2.75 per box; Valencia, 10@12c. per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—Trade continues remarkably quiet, hence, notwithstanding stocks are only fair, below what they are at this season of the year, prices are weak though unchanged. Apples, 4@6 cents. Peaches, 7@8, halves, blackberries, 10@12. Pitted cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—The market is affected a good deal by the weather, hence, it is very changeable; it seems to be guarded almost entirely by the thermometer and sun, however, the feeling is gaining strength that present prices cannot much longer be maintained, and as might be expected, the demand is very limited. We reduce our quotations to 30@35, and a few days of fine weather will probably bring them down to 25, perhaps 20. We would advise shippers to sell as soon as possible, as a "break" cannot possibly be much longer delayed.

FLOUR—Trade has been rather quiet during the past week, and the market is weaker in sympathy with the advices from other points, and while there has been no decline in our market as yet, the indications are that we will soon be subject to a lower range of prices. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $8.50 for fair to choice Wisconsin at $8.75 for choice Minnesotas, and $9 to $9.50 for fair to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5@5.50.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Wheat continue meagre, hence, prices have not declined in sympathy with the other markets, but the feeling is considerably weaker, and millers are capable of being able to force a reduction before long; we now quote No. 2 red at $1.58@1.60; amber and white, of which the receipts and offerings have been very limited all winter, may be quoted in the absence of sales at $1.60@1.66. It is worthy of notice that at many points wheat is higher relatively than its product, and hence, it follows that there must be a change one way or the other, and present indications point to a decline in the former. Oats have been coming in freely during the past week, and with scarcely an average demand, prices are lower, and the market is dull even at the decline mixed, 63c; white, 65. Shelled Corn is also exceedingly dull, and, as compared with this day week, prices are from 2 to 3c per bushel lower; we reduce our quotations to 49 to 50 on track, and 51 to 52 free in elevator. There is a fair demand for Ear Corn, and, as it is scarce, prices are sustained; may be quoted at 55@56. A few cars, however, would be sufficient to break it down also, and these will in no doubt be forthcoming within a day or two. The receipts of Rye continue light, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it, and, in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 90. Barley is quiet and nominally unchanged; 90@95 for fair to prime spring, and $1 @1.06 for No. 1.

GROCERIES—Coffee—From all the information we can gather about the Coffee market, we are inclined to the opinion that the importers hold a strong statistical position, and will be able to force still higher prices for the jobbing trade. The late advices from Rio, showing meagre shipments and high prices there, as well as by the very light stock in first hands in this country. Java, though relatively lower than Rio, is held firm. Sugar—Refined Sugars firmer—crushed and powdered ¼ and ⅜ higher. Raws easier, except New Orleans, which is not in large supply, and ⅛ better at all points. In April raw sugars are likely to be lower than at same time last year, because of large crops in the Islands and anticipated large receipts. Molasses—New Orleans strong and active—low grade syrups scarce and higher—fine syrups lower. Rice—Prime Carolina scarce and high—lower grades softer—Rangoon and Patna firm.

SUGARS—Crushed, 10½c; Granulated, 10c Powdered, 10¼c; A Coffee, 10¼c; B, 10⅜c Ex. C, 10½c; C, 10 1-2c; Porto Rico, 9½@10c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25½@26c; Roasted, in 10 package lots, 28@30c; 5 lots, 29@30c.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¼@8

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@90c.

HAY—The arrivals of baled, both by river and rail, have been large during the past week, and with no improvement in the demand, the market continues dull and weak, though prices are without quotable change $23@27, per ton, according to quality.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, 11¾@12c; Green Salted Mixed, 11¾@11¾; Green Salted Cow, 11@11½; Green Butcher, 8@9; Green Salted Kip, 9.10@9.14; Green Salted Calf each, 1.50@2.00; Green Butcher's Calf, 12; Dry Flint Hides nominal at 22.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

OILS—No. 1 Coal Oil, 50c; No. 2, 50; Linseed, 95@98. Whale W. R. 88@90; Bank, 78; Straits, 85; Cod, 75@80; Spirits of Turpentine 80@85.

ONIONS—The arrivals continue very limited, hence, prices are still maintained, ranging from $6 to $7 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Continues dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, but prices are without quotable change; Bran, $9 to $9 per cwt; Seconds, $1 higher; Middlings, $1.20@1.30, according to quality.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

POTATOES—The market continues quiet, and notwithstanding the arrivals have been light for some time past, the supply is fully up to the demand, and prices are kept unchanged, ranging from 80@85 cents per bushel, in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 5c; Rib Sides, 7c; Short Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11½c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c, Leaf Lard, 9c; in kegs, 9½; pails, 10¼. Pigs Feet; in half bbls. $4.40 in ¼ bbls $2.30. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@6c.

SEEDS—The arrivals of both Timothy and Clover have been larger during the past week, but with a steady inquiry, and there seems to be no accumulation, and prices are maintained, we continue to quote at $5.75@6 for Clover, and $4@4.25 for Timothy. Flax is quoted at $2.20.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 90@ 94c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 17.—There were 5,600 cattle to-day; 154 cars at One Hundredth street, 132 at Communipaw and 51 at Weehawken; total for the week 7,400, against 8,300 the previous week; quality averages better, and there is a little improvement all round, though higher prices are due more to improved quality than much real advance; only 400 Texans were on sale at 8@10½c; thin Illinois and Ohio cattle 10¾@11¾c; fair to good 11¾@12½c, prime to extra 13@14c; all sold; 7 cars Texans, 6¾ cwt, 9¾@10½c; 4 cars, 5¾ cwt, 8c; 3 cars Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 11¾c; 2 cars 1,050 lbs, 10½c, 56 lbs per cwt; 1 bot bulls 4c; 6 cars Illinois, 7¾ cwt, 11¾, @12c; 2 cars extra 1,475 lbs, at 14c, 58 lbs per cwt; 3 cars Illinois, 8 cwt 12c; western dressed beef scarcer at 7½@8½c for good. Sheep to-day 9,200, and only 14,200 for the week, against 24,200 the previous week; market more active at ¼ advance over last week for all but Michigan; 83½c for a car poor 85 lbs Ohio; 6¾c for 2 cars 89 lbs Michigan and a car 86 lbs Ohio; 7¾c for a car 98 lbs Ohio; 8c for 2 cars 105 lbs State, and 8¾c for a deck 147 lbs Ohio; average quality still poor. Hogs running light in numbers and of less weight, averaging about 130 head per car; 80 cars to-day, making 36,700 for the week against 46,200 week before; total western dressed for the week 14,500, worth 5¾ @6¾c for city dressed; 6¼c for heavy; 6¾@7c for medium; 7¼c for pigs.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Beeves in fair demand and firmer; extra State and western steers $8@8.50; fair to good $6.50@7; common $5@6; sales 2,000. Sheep in fair demand, at $4.50@5.50; sales 10,000. Hogs higher, at $7.75; sales 5,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Cotton dull; middling upland 21c; sales of futures, 5,900 bales, as follows: February 20 5 16@20¾c; March 20¾ @20 5 16c; April 20 13-16@20¾c; May 21¼@ 21 3-16c; June 21 9-16@21¾c; July 21 13-16c. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 9,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6.25@7.00; common to good $7.10@7.50; good to choice $7.60@8.25; white wheat extra $7.50@10.50; extra Ohio $7.20 @10.50; St. Louis $7.65@13.00. Rye Flour unchanged. Corn Meal quiet; yellow western $3.25 @3.45. Whisky quiet at 92c. Wheat—nothing doing; receipts 17,000 bush; No 2 Duluth spring $1.70; No 2 Milwaukee $1.70; winter red western $1.80@1.90. Rye, Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged; receipts 11,000 bushels; new mixed western 64@ 66c; old afloat 66@66½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts 12,000 bushels; new mixed western 52@55c; old in store 54@56c. Eggs unchanged. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee steady; Rio 17½@20c. Sugar steady; centrifugal 9¾c. Molasses firm. Rice 8¼@9c. Petroleum: crude 8¾@9c; refined 19½@20c. Turpentine strong at 68c. Rosin in warehouse, wheat 810,000 bushels; corn 2,952,000; oats 880,000; rye 40,000; barley 421,000; malt 176,000; peas 4,000. Provisions: mess pork more active and firmer; new mess $15.75; prime mess $14.25. Beef steady; mess $9.00@11.75. Cut meats unchanged; pickled hams 11¼@11¾c; middles quiet; long clear 7¾c; short 7¾c; long and short clear February 7¾c; short clear 7¾@ 7¾c. Lard firm; western steam 8 5-16@8½c; February 8¼@8 9-16c. Butter firm; western 16@ 20c. Cheese firm at 13¼@16¼c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 17—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92¾; for account, 92¾. American securities: 5-20's of '65, 92¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40's, 89½; new 5's, 90½; Erie Railway, 50¾. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange is 1 per cent. lower than the bank rate. Tallow 40s. Linseed oil £33 15s@£34. Turpentine 49s @49s 6d.

FRANKFORT, February 17.—United States bonds: 5-20's of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, February 17.—Rentes 55 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10@10¼d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 6,000 were American and 2,000 speculation and export; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, delivorable February and March, at 9 9-16d; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during December and January at 9¾@9 11-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 3d @12s 6d. Flour 28s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Cheese 71s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib do 34s 9d. Turpentine 49s.

ANTWERP, February 17.—Refined petroleum 44½ francs.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No 1 spring Chicago $1.29@1.30; No 2 $1.21¾ cash; $1.22¾ seller March; No 3 do $1.10. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 31¾c cash; 31¾@31¾c seller March; 36¾@36¾c seller April. Oats in fair demand but at lower rates, No 2 26¾c; rejected 23¾c. Rye scarce and firm; No 2 65½@66c. Barley steady with a moderate demand: fall No 2 70c; No 3 57@ 58c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork $12.40 cash. Lard demand active and prices advanced to $7.60 cash. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; sales of shoulders boxed at 4½c; short clear loose at 6¾c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Seeds quiet and weak; timothy $2.90@2.35; clover seed $5.12@5.50. Dressed hogs in fair demand at $5.00@6.75.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—Cotton steady with a moderate demand; low middling 18½c; middling 19¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine $5.50@5.75; double extra $6.50@7.50. Wheat slow and easier; No. 2 spring $1.29@1.30; Corn easier, at 30@30¾c east track. Oats easier, at 27@27½c east track. Barley firm; fall No. 1 90c.

Rye dull and easier, at 68c; east elevator. Whisky firm, at 90c. Dry salt meats strong; shoulders 4¾c; clear rib sides 6½c. Sweet pickled hams steady, at 9c, for 17 lbs average. Lard firm and more doing; good 7¾c. Hogs firm, at $4.25@4.50. Cattle in good demand; common to extra cows and heifers $1@4; do. Texans $1@3.50; fair to choice native steers $4.50@6.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 17.—There was a moderately active business movement to-day with commission houses and jobbers. The market for cotton goods was very strong, and a decided upward movement set in. Leading makes of bleached shirtings have been advanced: Wamsuttas 20c, Indian Orchard A A 17c, Hallstatt 20, Cotton Yarn and Langdon 19. New York Mills and Tuscarora are sold out by agents, who will only accept orders at value for future deliveries. Prints, ginghams and woolens were more active. Worsted dress fabrics were in demand from agents. Foreign goods were rather more active with importers.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—Cotton quiet at 20c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and market fir

HOME NEWS.

Tax-Payers Meeting.

A meeting of Tax-payers and Property-holders, of the Seventh and Eighth wards will be held at the Seventh Ward School House, Franklin street, on Wednesday evening next, February 19th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting measures to protect their property and rights against the growing evil of exorbitant taxation produced by the undue increase of office-holders, the extravagant increase of official salaries and official power, and the reckless expenditure of public money by city, county, and State authorities. All are cordially invited to attend without distinction of party, race, or creed.

MANY CITIZENS.

Temperance Matters.

The regular weekly meeting of the Allegheny Temperance Alliance was held yesterday morning. The County Convention was reported to be a success. President Rabe and Rev. J. D. Herr were appointed a committee to invite Bishop Domenec to make an address at the anniversary meeting of the Alliance next Saturday. Messrs. Jacob Reese and H. D. McGaw were appointed to visit Harrisburg to secure the passage of the supplement to the Local Option law now pending.

The meetings to-night will be held in the U. P. Church, East Liberty, and First Baptist Church, Allegheny.

Henry Ward Beecher.

The advent of Henry Ward Beecher on the stage at Library Hall to-night is looked forward to with the greatest of interest by his myriad of admirers in this locality. In all probability he will be greeted with one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the city, but arrangements have been made for the accommodation of a larger number than usually find a place in the hall. The stage will be provided with seats, which are not reserved, and will be for the accommodation of those who come first. The doors will be open at about seven o'clock, giving ample time for all to be comfortably seated before the commencement of the lecture.

Mr. Beecher will talk on "Manhood and Money," and, it is said, proposes to discuss, as illustrative of his theme, such incidentals as the Credit Mobilier and other live matters; a rare feast of good things may be expected.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending February 16, 1873:

Abscess of Liver, 1; Atelectasis, 1; Capillary Bronchitis, 2; Consumption, 8; Convulsions, 5; Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, 3; Congestion of Brain, 1; Congestion of Lung, 1; Dysentery, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Valvular disease of Heart, 1; Inflammation of Bowels, 1; Inflammation of Brain, 1; Inflammation of Kidneys, 1; Inflammation of Liver, 1; Inflammation of Lungs, 4; Inflammation of Peritoneum, 1; Marasmus, 5; Premature Birth, 1; Syphilis, 1; Still Births, 6; Total, 44.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 16 from 1 to 2, 5; 2 to 5, 4; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 15, 1 20 to 30, 3; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 1 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 2; Females 24; White, 41; Colored, 3. Total, 44.

Produce and Commission.

The well known Produce and Commission's House of Messrs. W. J. Steel & Co., which has become one of the leading institutions of Pittsburgh, hardly needs any introduction here, but its patrons and others would do well to remember that the firm have made extensive arrangements for their spring trade and will be enabled, even in a larger degree than ever before to accommodate their customers. Their headquarters, No. 285 Liberty street, are just now stocked with their particular line of goods, consisting of produce of all kinds, and all descriptions of canned goods, prepared and domestic fruits and preserves, and other delicacies to tickle the palate, all of which are fresh. The large trade engaged by the house enables the firm to change their stock frequently, and thus keep it always new and good—the quality of the goods being one of the chief reasons for the large trade.

In one other particular also, the sale of Baltimore oysters, Messrs. Steel & Co. take the lead, and supply fully three-fifths of the breeders which are sold in the grocery stores of the two cities, and the suburbs, besides daily shipments to other points. They enjoy so near a monopoly in this branch, that it would be supererogatory to dwell upon their success.

The business of the firm is transacted with dispatch, and consigners will find every satisfaction in dealing with them. They always get the best the market will afford, and their patrons secure every advantage of experience, promptitude, quick settlements and reasonable commissions in dealing with them. They are worthy of every patronage.

THE COOLIES.

The Excitement at Beaver Falls—The Citizens' Committee Wait Upon the Economy Counties Stand—The Case Stated—What the Beaver Fall People Ask—Their Conference at Economy—Prospect of an Amicable Adjustment of the Difficulties

Yesterday morning, in pursuance of instructions, the Committee of Citizens from Beaver Falls waited upon the leaders of the Economy Society, at Economy, to give expressions to their feelings in relation to the employment of Chinese in the Cutlery Works, at Beaver Falls. The Committee, it will be remembered, was appointed at the public meeting held at Beaver Falls, last week. Members composing the committee were Robert Duncan, J. C. McGowan, H. M. Hawkins, Robert Newton, F. Rohkaste, W. Harrison, Jos. Diemer and Joseph Anderson. When they set out on their mission, yesterday morning, however, they were reinforced by a large delegation of citizens, so that when the visitors were all on board the cars, the party was found to consist of about one hundred from among the persons, representing the business interests and property holders of Beaver Falls.

They arrived at Economy about nine o'clock, were kindly received by the Economites, and, under the leadership of Mr. Jonas Rose, one of the trustees of the Society, marched through the town to the chapel, in which it was proposed to hold the Conference. But few of the men put in appearance, as the most of them watched the procession curiously as it filed through the streets.

The chapel, where the company finally halted, was neat and clean, but the absence of any fire had a chilling effect upon the visitors, and as soon as all had gathered inside, some of the visitors proposed "business" without delay, but Mr. Lenz remarked that it would be more gentlemanly to wait until the Executive Committee of the Society arrived, and he supplemented this by the statement that he and Mr. Henrici were not the rulers of the Harmony Society; they were merely Trustees. The affairs were managed by an Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Henrici, Lenz, Davis Weigand, Chris. Dohm, Lewis Pfeil, Daniel Schriver, John Wolfmuckle, John Geitz and Kenrad Kasterbader. It was desirable that these gentlemen should be present, and messengers were dispatched to bring them in. After some delay they put in an appearance. They were all elderly looking men, one apparently being less than sixty years of age, while some were evidently considerably more advanced in years.

John Eakin, Esq., on behalf of the citizens of Beaver Falls, presented the resolutions adopted at the public meeting, after which he proceeded to speak at length on the position held by the people of Beaver Falls and surrounding country than in the cutlery at the expense of the former.

Mr. Hanner made a brief address in German. He contended that the location of the company in employing coolies, and thus degrading labor, was a burning shame, and was in direct opposition to the characteristic policy of Germans in general. He contended that it would be a benefit to the community and he urged that the Committee to halt before they became too deeply involved.

Henry Danfew was the next speaker, and addressed the Committee in German. He proceeded to explain how it was that the cutlery establishment had failed to prove a paying investment. He boldly asserted that the person who had charge of the works had no practical knowledge of the business, and for that reason alone he contended that the works had failed to succeed. During the course of his remarks he stated that he had promised Mr. Henrici not to come to Economy again, or not to speak to any person than himself about the matter. Mr. H. intimated that the speaker was mistaken, but the latter reiterated his assertion, and said he was present because he had been appointed by the citizens.

The next speaker was Mr. C. R. Lister. He spoke of the characteristics of the imported laborers; the degrading effect their presence would have upon the community, and alluded to the fact that if the experiment should prove successful it would prove an opening wedge for the introduction of the same class in other branches of manufacture.

Mr. Wm. Garrett was the next speaker. He contended that it was simply founding a slavery more degrading than that which formerly existed in the South, as the slaves would be white mechanics. He spoke hopefully concerning the action of the Harmony Society. He felt sure that they would act upon the golden rule of "Doing to others as they would have others do to them."

Mr. Inman, a very elderly man, contended that the employment of Chinese had raised a wail of agony that could not be suppressed. He argued that the Mongolians could be returned to their own country, and the works placed on a paying basis.

After the Beaver Falls people had thus clearly expressed their views, Mr. Lenz was called upon. He replied however that his people were not ready to give an answer at once. The Trustees and the Committee of the Society had heard the statements made and would communicate to the Society, and in a few days—as soon as was possible, and in keeping with a reasonable consideration of the subject—an answer would be given.

The Conference then ended and the visitors were treated to a lunch. While this incidental feature was being chewed, the members of the Economy Society conversed freely with their visitors in relation to the matter, and seemed anxious to have it settled in an amicable way. Mr. Lenz, one of the Trustees was understood from his conversation to be against the employment of the Coolies, a view which it is stated many members of the society hold in common with himself. The general disposition seemed to be favorable to a fraternal adjustment of the dispute, and the Beaver Falls Committee returned home, feeling in every way satisfied at the progress which had been made.

A second meeting of citizens will be held in Beaver Falls to-night, at which the committee will report.

Letters Held for Postage.—Hon. T. W. Bradley, Burgettstown, Pa., 2c; Miss Mary. Hauthorn, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Daniel Murphy, New York, N. Y., 3c.

Among all modern inventions, nothing has gained such popular favor as the sewing machine. Second to none in the market stands the Improved Singer, capable of doing all kinds of sewing, from the lightest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. Call and examine at

R. STRAW & CO.'S,
10 Sixth street.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Adjourned Meeting Yesterday.

Consolidation Broached—The Proposed New City Charter Presented—The Wishes of Allegheny to be Considered—A Committee Appointed to Confer with Allegheny Councils—More Talk About the Appropriations—An Act to Legalize Informalities—The Review of the Finance Committee's Action—The Act Approved—Wilkinsburg Annexation Again—The Report of the Special Committee—The Whole Subject Referred to a New Committee—Another Round on Equalization—Samuel Boggs, Esq., Elected Guardian of the Poor—Fire Department for the South Side—The Inspection of Oils and Burning Fluids.

Pittsburgh Councils held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, February 17, 1873.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock by President Gross. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, G. A. Brown, Burguin, Chalmers, Dietrick, Elder, Fetterman, Foster, Friday, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Hays, Herron, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones, Kirk, Kline, Lally, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Montooth, Morrow, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, McKee, McMahon, O'Neil, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Rayburn, Riddell, Schmit, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Thompson, Watson, Wilson, Gross, President.

The Chairman stated that the meeting was an adjourned meeting, and that the business first in order was the report of the Special Committee on the annexation of Wilkinsburg.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Mr. PEARSON, by leave of the house, presented a printed copy of a proposed new charter for a consolidated city, representing Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and moved that the same be referred to a committee of five from the Councils of Pittsburgh to act in conjunction with a similar committee from Allegheny Councils in reference to the matter, and to consider the subject, suggest amendments, &c. He understood that a committee had been sent to Allegheny Councils, asking for the appointment of a similar committee.

Mr. MCCARTHY proposed, as an amendment, that this committee report to this Council; and further, that the members of the Legislature from Allegheny county be requested to have no legislative action in the matter until Councils had passed upon the proposed new charter.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. PEARSON'S motion, as thus amended, was then carried, and Messrs. Pearson, Phillips, Jones, Burgwin and Riddell appointed in behalf of S. C.; C. C., concurred and appointed Messrs. Campbell, Fulton, Jones, Duff, Hays and Jno. Moore.

WILKINSBURG ANNEXATION.

Mr. LITTELL, Chairman of the Special Committee on Wilkinsburg annexation, then called up their report, which had been read at last meeting. He suggested that as the report had been read once it was hardly necessary to go over it again.

Mr. CHALMERS called for the reading of all the papers in relation to the matter. He thought if the proposed annexation was the special business before them, they should know all the details.

The CLERK then read the reports; a majority report stating that the petition for annexation had been signed by three-fifths of the taxables in the district; the minority report set forth that the minority were not satisfied that the requisite three-fifths had signed the petition.

The Clerk also proposed to read an Ordinance providing for the annexation.

A question arose between Mr. Littell, Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Hunter, a member thereof, as to whether the Ordinance had ever been before the Committee—the latter gentleman contending he had never seen it.

The dispute was finally allowed to rest, and the Clerk read the Ordinance.

Mr. THOMPSON moved to suspend the rules and pass the Ordinance finally.

Mr. CHALMER called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. RIDDELL moved to postpone the matter for the present. He thought the part of prudence in the Councils was not to act hastily. There were two reports which held diametrically opposite views; one report said there were three-fifths taxables who had signed the petition and the other claimed just the reverse. Councils could only decide when this dispute was conclusively settled. They only had power to annex when it was clear beyond dispute that the requisite three-fifths had signed the report. The speaker further thought just now it would be well to act cautiously. It was proposed to procure a new charter for the city; the debt of the city was now over five million dollars, and the expenditures could not but be increased by the addition of one thousand five hundred acres of territory, most of it farm land which would have to be improved, streets opened, water pipes laid, &c., &c.

Mr. HUSTER then took up the figures as given in each report, and contended that the palpable mistake made in the latter report, of even the largest number, as reported by the majority, fell short at least fourteen taxables of the necessary three-fifths.

Mr. PEARSON suggested that the matter be referred again to a committee to review the whole matter, and to report conclusively to Councils as to the question, whether the requisite three-fifths had signed the petition.

Mr. HUSTER thought that would be the most satisfactory way. One committee, it was true, had considered the matter, but had not agreed. It would not be a reflection on them to appoint another committee to go over the matter again and report to Councils.

Mr. LITTELL said he felt mortified by being placed in such a position—at the head of a committee whose report was rejected. He had as much interest in the annexation question, and as a man as any member of Council. He had gone over this matter carefully—had examined the evidence on both sides, and was satisfied the evidence was sustaining the report, and would stand in Court. The gentleman continued at some length to show the alleged inconsistencies in the allegations of the opponents of annexation, their failure to prove their case before the Court, and their failure to appeal to the committee in sifting the evidence in detail, and contended that the report of the majority of the committee was based on evidence that would stand in any court of justice. He also incidentally referred to the great benefits to be derived from annexation.

Mr. RIDDELL, after the discussion had continued for some time, withdrew his motion, to give way to refer the matter to a select committee, as proposed by Mr. Morrow.

Mr. MORROW'S motion to recommit the papers to a select committee of five was then put and carried by a vote of 23 to 21. S. C. named Messrs. Watson and Rayburn.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. PHILLIPS, from the Finance Committee, desired to present the draft of an act of Assembly designed for the purpose of curing certain informalities in the time of making appropriations for the last three years. The act is entitled an "act confirming the appropriations by the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh for the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, and fixing the time for making the annual appropriations."

Mr. PHILLIPS, in explanation of the act, said, by an act passed in 1868, the Councils were compelled to make the appropriations in February; in 1869 this act was repealed, and the time changed to January; in 1871 a supplement was passed repealing the act of 1859, and thus making February the last time for making the appropriations. Through some misunderstanding this supplement had not been complied with and the appropriations had been made in January, as fixed by the act of 1859. It was therefore necessary to legalize this informality, and for this purpose the act presented had been prepared. The new act also made it optional hereafter for Councils to pass the ordinance in January or February.

Mr. MCCARTHY said there was no man in Council whom he disliked to fight more than the Chairman of the Chairman of the Finance. They had known each other for forty years, and in other days "when life was young and joy was new," had "hugged together at the same manline." He regretted therefore to differ from his friend, but duty was imperative. The gentleman then entered into a discussion of what he styled not "little informalities," but grave blunders of the Finance Committee, a series of blunders which had no parallel in the city's history, since he was first a member of Council, fourteen years ago. The blunders he enumerated were the failing of water bonds without providing for the interest; the appropriation of $250,000 for the Fire Department, when the highest millage allowed by law, would only bring in a revenue of $210,000, leaving the deficiency to be made up in bonds; the failure to levy sufficient taxes to meet the current expenses, and other blunders which he would not stop to enumerate. It was not however too late to remedy the matter; they had yet two weeks of February in which to act and ought to improve their opportunity. The gentleman spoke at considerably length in amplifying these points

Mr. PHILLIPS in reply, remarked that some people had a penchant for buncombe speeches. He acknowledged that the gentleman was possessed of rare, mental gifts and extraordinary financial skill, and that the Finance Committee was a combination of dullards and blockheads and blunderers, if they had time upon their hands they could. They had carefully considered the needs of the city and the revenues of the city, and after a full consideration had combined their views in the appropriation ordinance which had been presented. That ordinance could have been amended at the time. That was the time for the gentleman to come in with his suggestions.

Mr. MCCARTHY said it was no time when the ordinance was sprung upon them, to hastily make amendments. If they had time they could do it. He now proposed, if the ordinance was referred to him at the next meeting, that he would fix it to cover the case.

Mr. PHILLIPS said the gentleman had not embraced his opportunity, and it was hardly the right method for Councils to go back over their action in that way. Councils endorsed the ordinance as the best that could be done under the circumstances, and the matter now ought to rest there. The gentleman too made some wild statements in reference to the water bonds; he forgot that the bonds had not been issued, but only authorized, and that until they knew how many would be used during the year, they could not make provision for the interest. The Fire Department bonds also were not to pay for current expenses, but mainly for permanent improvements. They had been enumerated as revenues of the city for 1873, because an act was approved at the same time authorizing the issue. And so every objection of the gentleman could be gone through with in the same manner. He hoped Councils would proceed with business, and if speeches were to be made that the Chair would confine the speakers strictly to the rules, allowing no one to talk more than ten minutes, no matter how much buncombe he had to get off.

Mr. MCCARTHY replied at some length, contending that he had not been talking for effect, and read extracts from acts of Assembly in reference to making the appropriations, to substantiate his objections to the ordinance.

A vote was then taken, when the act was approved.

Mr. MCCARTHY voting in the negative.

Mr. SHIPTON then presented the annual report of the Controller, which was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form. (See elsewhere.)

Also, a resolution ordering a warrant for clerk hire in Controller's office for 1871 and 1872 to the amount of $1,100. The resolution, under a suspension of the rules, was read three times and passed.

Also, a communication from the Controller setting forth that a policeman had been mulcted in costs to the amount of $42 for a false arrest, and that the Police Committee had ordered the same to be charged to the city. The Controller desired information as to whether such could be chargable to the city.

After some discussion the communication was referred back to the Controller, with instructions not to pay the bill.

The supplement to an act concerning streets and sewers, relative to laying water pipe on streets located but not opened, as passed at last meeting in Select Council, was amended in C. C. by an addition of the words "or hereafter may be" located, and as thus amended passed. S. C. receded and concurred.

EQUALIZATION.

Mr. AIKEN offered the following:

Resolved, That the work under the equalization ordinance, and all duties pertaining to the officers elected thereunder, be and the same are hereby suspended until the further order of the City Councils.

Resolved, That a committee of five, three from the Common and two from the Select Council, be appointed, who, in conjunction with the City Attorney, be and are hereby instructed to co-operate with the County Commissioners in requiring the assessors of the several districts of Allegheny county, at the approaching triennial assessment, to assess and value all taxable property and sources of revenue in strict accordance with the law as made and provided.

Mr. CHALMERS moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. BURGWIN obtained the floor under the new rule, which prevents any motion to lay on the table being put until an advocate of the measure under consideration, if he so desires his had a chance to speak on the motion. The gentleman spoke for about five minutes in advocacy of the resolutions.

A vote was then taken. The yeas and nays being called with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Atkinson, Chalmers, Dannells, Darling, Elder, Fetterman, Foster, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Hays, House, Hunter, Kirk, Liddell, Littell, Marshall, Montooth, Morrow, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, McDonald, McKee, O'Neil, Pearson, Rafferty, Rayburn, Schmit, Shipton, Smith.—34.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, G. A. Brown, Burgwin, Friday, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones Kline, Laufman, Lloyd, McClurg, McMahon, Phillips, Riddell, Schmit, Scully, Seely, Watson, Gross, President.—17.

So the motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. BURGWIN then offered the report of the Legislative Special Committee in reference to street openings, &c., and asked for a Joint Session to consider it. After some discussion it was decided to have the reports printed in slips, each member to be furnished with one by the messenger, and the report to be made the special order for consideration in Joint Session at the next meeting at the hour of 3 o'clock.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
H. MCMASTER.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, by President Negley, the following members being present: Messrs. Arensburg, Bindley, James Boyd, S. M. Boyd, Bryce, Brasher, Campbell, Carroll, Duff, Everson, Finley, Fleming, Follansbee, Frauens, Fulton, Hays, Jones, Kerr, Laughran, Maple, Morgan, John Moore, Morgan, Mowry, McGimpsey, Oberheidman, Parchment, Rauhauser, Riley, Rolfe, Sewell, Semple, Trautman, West, Wilbert, Williams, and President Negley.

The Clerk read the call for a special meeting, to consider business to be presented by the Special Committee on Legislation.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read approved.

Mr. MCCOMBAT moved to suspend the rules in order to take up other business than that for which the meeting was called, as the report of the Special Committee on Legislation was then before S. C. Carried.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The following business, passed by Select Council February 10, was then taken up and concurred in:

Report of the Market Superintendent for Diamond market for the month of January.

Resolution requesting the opinion of the City Solicitor in regard to the improvement of streets and roads in the lately consolidated district.

An act legalizing the election of Street Commissioners.

Petition for the grading, macadamizing and curbing of Union street.

A petition for the grading, macadamizing and curbing of Union street, accompanied by an ordinance.

An ordinance requiring bond from Clerk of South Side market, and fixing the amount thereof.

An act of Assembly allowing the Water Commission to issue $2,500,000 in bonds.

An act allowing Councils to open and grade certain streets and alleys when the Water Commission deem it necessary for the purpose of laying water pipes.

A resolution requesting our Representatives at Harrisburg to urge the passage of the above acts.

Bill for vehicle license plates amounting to $3.10.

Report from the Committee on Re-appointment of Common Council, accompanied by an act.

Report of the Gas Committee in regard to gas for the South Side, accompanied by an ordinance.

CONSOLIDATION.

An act to re-organize the local government of the city of Pittsburgh, including Birmingham, enlarging its corporate powers and perfecting its municipal organization, &c. In S. C. referred to a committee of five from Select and six from Common Council.

S. C. concurred and Messrs. Campbell, Fulton, Jones, Duff, Hays and John Moore appointed on behalf of C. C.

The annual report of the City Controller. In S. C. February 17th, receiving and ordering to be published in pamphlet form. C. C. concurred.

ANNEXATION OF WILKINSBURG.

Report from the Committee appointed to consider the annexation of Wilkinsburg. In S. C. February 17, referred to a special committee of two from Select and four from Common Council. C. C. concurred, and Messrs. Parchment, Rauhauser and Morgan appointed on behalf of C. C.

Communication from the City Controller with a resolution of the Finance Committee in regard to claims of citizens of Pittsburgh against the United States Government. Messrs. Follansbee, McConway and Carroll appointed on behalf of C. C. to visit Washington in the interests of said citizens.

Mr. CARROLL offered a resolution for a warrant in favor of B. L. Woods for $9,135, for dredging the Monongahela river. Passed.

Viewers report of the opening of Greenfield avenue. Approved.

THE VACANCY FILLED.

A communication was received from George Fortune, Esq., Secretary of the Guardians of the Poor, for the Court of Quarter Sessions, decided that Dr. Addison Arthurs, who was elected a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, is ineligible to said office on account of his being a member of the Board of Health, and that in consequence a vacancy existed in said Board.

Council then proceeded to an election to fill the vacancy. Mr. Bryce nominated Mr. Samuel Boggs; Mr. Follansbee nominated Mr. J. C. Mattern. The vote was then taken with the following result:

Boggs	21
Mattern	13

The Chair declared that Mr. Boggs had received a majority of all votes cast, and was duly elected.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. DUFF, an ordinance dividing the Twenty-second ward for election purposes. Read once and laid over.

BURNING FLUIDS.

Also, by the same, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Ordinance Committee be and are hereby instructed to prepare and present to Councils an ordinance providing for the inspection and testing for sale of burning fluids and oils. Read three times and passed.

Also the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Printing Committee be, and are hereby instructed to procure stationery for use of Common Council, and to have the same placed in the desks of members. Read three times and passed.

Mr. CARROLL, a petition for an iron culvert on Second avenue and Smithfield street. Referred to Street Committee.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HAYS, an ordinance amending section 4th of an ordinance creating a paid Fire Department, passed April, 1870, providing for supplies, horses, tools, &c., for the South Side. Referred to the fire Commission.

Mr. JONES, a petition for a twenty inch pipe sewer on Denny's alley, Fifth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. CARROLL, a petition for an iron culvert on First avenue. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. ARENSBURG, a petition for a gas lamp on Butler street, corner of Ash alley. Referred to Committee on Gas Lighting.

Mr. SEWELL, a petition for privilege of Jos. Royston to erect an addition to a frame shop on Twenty-eighth street. Referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Arrears of taxes be taken to await business from S. C., and on re-assembling S. C. was notified that C. C. was ready to adjourn.

No business being received, on motion Council adjourned.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any readers of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

How Unnecessary the Anguish many persons undergo from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, toothache and earache. We say unnecessary because the application of MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to the affected parts, or a few drops of it in the ears or tooth, affords instantaneous, and what is better, permanent relief. For cuts, wounds, bruises, swelling, and all injuries or diseases which require treatment externally, this liniment is everywhere recommended as the most potent and reliable healing agent in existence. For all external injuries or ailments of horses or cattle it is infallible. TYH&S.

Music

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

THE RIVERS.

A Flood in the Monongahela.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Two Steamboats Sunk and Two Lives Lost.

LARGE NUMBER OF LOADED COAL BARGES SUNK.

About three o'clock yesterday morning, a very sudden and unexpected rise in the Monongahela river commenced, and continued with a rapidity seldom before known, and soon assumed the proportions and irresistible force of a terrible flood, proving the most disastrous casuality that has occurred on this part of the river for many a day. When the sudden rise was first noticed, it seemed as if an ice gorge had suddenly given way letting down an immense flood without a moment's warning. The water could be plainly seen crawling up the shore, and for a time the rise progressed at the almost unprecedented rate of one foot per hour. The flood was entirely unlooked for, and coming upon the fleet at that hour found the boats and barges totally unprepared for the emergency, and the result was a general sweeping of everything movable which offered the slightest resistance to the current.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Great confusion prevailed on board the numerous steamboats lying at the wharf, and some time ensued before anything definite was known as to the loss.

Frightful rumors prevailed to the effect that twelve or fourteen men had been drowned; but when the truth was known the number was reduced to two. One, named Joseph King, was drowned at McKeesport; the other, a man named Henry Smith, who lived at Neville Island, was drowned on board the steamer V. F. Wilson.

COAL BOATS LOST.

The first prey to the flood was a fleet of 30 loaded barges, attached to the Smithfield street suspension bridge, and as the current struck them their cables parted like thread, and the boats were floated off. Several of the barges lodged below, while others were captured by the tugs and landed without loss. Many of them, it is reported, sunk, and are lost. Five of the barges, owned by Samuel Cable, were among the barges of this lot, and which were lost.

BOATS RECOVERED.

The tugs were active in their efforts to save the coal barges, and were successful to a certain extent. The tow boats Abe McDonald, Fair Play and Three Lights caught and landed all of the following boats and barges: Two barges, Nos. 1 and 2, owned by Connell & McGowan; two, Nos. 9 and 10, owned by Briggs & Kerr; one at Duff's Dock, No. 3, J. J. Manges; one No. 12, Bonner; one new barge, no number, one flat, Lysle & Son; one barge, John McClusky; three barges, Stella; one barge was stuck on Deadman, one on head of Whites Ripple, and two opposite Glenfolden. Out of thirty-four barges which are known to have floated off, twenty were saved.

STEAMBOATS SUNK.

The barges which broke loose from the Suspension bridge struck some of the boats lying at the wharf. The steamer V. F. Wilson and Oil Valley, and damaging the Coal Valley considerably. The steamer V. F. Wilson was valued at $15,000. She was insured for $10,000, having $8,000 each in the Eureka and Citizens' Insurance Companies. The Wilson was built in 1860, and was owned by Capt. William Dunshee and Captain N. Pollard, both residents of McKeesport. She sank in about two minutes after been struck. A scene of the wildest excitement took place, some of the crew being compelled to leave the boats in their night clothes, now floating upon their own lines between the towboats Leopard and Hercules.

The Oil Valley was owned by D. A. and J. S. McDonald, of this city, and was valued at $16,000. She was insured for $10,000; $2,500 each in the Pittsburgh People's Companies, of this city, and in the Peabody, and another company, name unknown, of Wheeling. She was two years old last summer, and was heavily coaled for her trip South.

The steamer "Coal City," which lay near the "Oil Valley," had her starboard guard mashed by the collision of the "Oil Valley." The guard is mashed about amidships, and one-half the wheel on that side is torn off. It is thought the damage will soon be repaired.

FROM UP THE RIVER.

Telegrams from up the river reported the river rising at the rate of six inches an hour until about five o'clock when at Lock No. 4, it had been decreasing two inches per hour, and at that time there was nineteen and three feet of water at this point. About eleven o'clock a large fleet of coal boats bore in sight of the city adrift with no one aboard. Some thirty packages of coal, it is reported, floating the same way, and that the fleet floating at rest of the channel would sweep the landing and cause immense destruction to the crafts moored there; but fortunately the fears were dispelled when it became evident that the fleet could not pass the railroad bridge without striking one or more of the piers. The people lined the bridges and shores in great numbers, and when the crash came it caused a shudder among them to see the property so melt away in the angry waters. The entire fleet sunk, with the exception of one loaded boat, which rolled past and slightly rubbed one of the piers of the Smithfield street bridge, and passed into the Ohio river in a sinking condition.

At Augustine's Landing, near Six Mile Ferry, five coal boats tore loose and came down the river. One belonging to Henry H. Collins, sunk at the mouth of Ferry street, and one belonging to John H. McCloskey, was sunk at the railroad bridge. At Stone Brother's Coal Works, opposite McKeesport, a new barge broke loose and floated away.

At about noon the dock of Messrs. Horner & Sons, at McClung's Landing, broke loose and floated away, the current striking the corner of the dock came over the dam and swept bridge against the piers of the upper Birmingham bridge. O'Neil's coal fleet was moored to this pier, and was in imminent danger from the dock. The formidable object was finally forced in two and the separated halves floated down one on each side of the pier, barely missing the fleet. One coal boat, belonging to the Grand Lake Coal Company, moored near the Point, was struck by a flat and sunk.

At Elizabeth this morning a number of coal boats and barges, and a large quantity of lumber and log rafts, piled up against the bridge. Joe Walton, were swept away. It is estimated that the loss will reach $20,000.

AT BROWNSTOWN.

About twelve o'clock, a mass of lumber, empty coal boats, boat bottoms, etc., were swept away from the landing of Phillips & Mitchener, at Brownstown, and was carried rapidly down by the current. The floating mass struck two flats of coal belonging to McKnight, Duncan & Co., of the Birmingham Iron Works, moored on the same side of the river, sinking both of them. Passing over the dam, a loaded coal boat belonging to Wm. Clark was struck and sunk. The mass passed Coming Rock and struck the main guard of the piers of the Birmingham bridge and the railroad bridge, but part of it struck the Smithfield street bridge and was sunk. The remaining portion passed under the bridge, and carried with it two empty barges and one empty flat boat belonging to Walton & Co. These in turn were carried down with the current, and struck the head of a tow coal of barges in tow of the Lion, and sinking two barges and one flat, and breaking the cam and damaging the wheel of the steamer. A barge in tow of the Niagara, belonging to Walton & Co., was also injured by the same mass of wrecked matter.

THE LOSSES.

It is impossible at present to estimate closely the total loss by the flood. The item of coal alone will amount to perhaps sixty thousand dollars, and it is thought that the total loss on the Monongahela will not fall far short of three hundred thousand dollars.

AT MIDNIGHT.

Last night at twelve o'clock the river stood 19 feet 10 inches, and was about on a stand. It is thought that the climax is reached, or that it will not rise above twenty feet. No further losses could be ascertained, and no more are anticipated.

To East End Depositors.

East End depositors, if they are wise, will take advantage of the opportunity afforded them to place their funds in a good institution, by patronizing the City Deposit Bank and Trust Company, at the corner of Penn and Collins avenues. Business at this institution is transacted in a way to gave the fullest satisfaction and the largest returns to all patrons. The Board meets daily for discounting, and the highest interest is paid on all time deposits, and every depositor, whether in interest or discounting, receives every possible accommodation. The character of the business at the bank may be judged by a reference to the gentlemen who are responsible for its management. They are:

President—J. I. Marchand.
Cashier—B. M. Everson.
Directors—Thos. Brown, Alex. Bates, Joseph Connor, Wm. Dick, W. H. Denniston, J. C. Beecher, A. H. Gross, G. G. Negley.

The bank has an ample capital stock and has every facility for the transaction of business on a safe, liberal accommodating scale, favorable alike to the small or large depositor. It is eminently worthy of patronage, and East End residents who wish to have their money convenient, and desire further to help build up a home institution, the success of which will have a good influence in forming upon their own prosperity should not pass by the City Deposit Bank, and Trust Company.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd—38 Fifth avenue.

Bargains in Tobacco and Cigars.

Wishing to close out our entire stock of Tobacco and Cigars, consisting of the best brands of Louisville and Virginia tobacco, also an immense stock of all the most popular brands of cigars, before removing to our new store, we have greatly reduced our prices, and dealers will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by examining our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves.

H. GAUTSCHI & CO.,
51 Market street.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd—38 Fifth avenue.

The Following Machines

taken in exchange for the Improved Singer, will sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 New Howe.
1 New Wheeler & Wilson.
1 New Florence.

Numerous old machines of every style, in good working order, will be sold for from $5 to $25.

R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

Crowds

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

CITY FINANCES.

Controller M'Gowan's Report.

The Fiscal Statements for the Past Year—Interesting Figures for Tax-payers—The Indebtedness of the City—The Source of Revenue—The Details of Bonds and Financial Matters Generally.

Among the most interesting and important papers presented in Councils yesterday, was the annual report of Controller McGowan, the principal items of which are herewith given. The report tells its own story and will be read with interest. It is accompanied by an explanatory preface, which is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: In conformity with the ordinances governing this office, I have the honor herewith to present the annual report of the receipts and disbursements of the city for the fiscal year, ending January 31, 1873. The total receipts for the year, including the balance in the treasury, February 1, 1873, and the sale of Water Extension Loan Bonds, Funded Debt, and Renewal Bonds, was $2,348,511.51. The disbursements for the same period, including Water Extension and Penn avenue interest, were $1,967,770 44. Balance, $380,741.07.

Balance to Municipal Sinking Fund $38,745.22 Balance in Treasury, February 1st, $419,526.29.

The receipts have exceeded the estimates, $9,256.12

LIABILITIES AT THE TIME OF CONSOLIDATION.

City proper, funded and Railroad debt	$3,011,987 55
Borough of Lawrenceville	60,226 55
Collins township	995 74
Liberty township	637 78
Peebles township	239 00
Pitt township	978 32
Total	$3,075,065 04
Present debt	$5,138,394 00

BALANCE IN SINKING FUND.

Compromise Commissioners' Sinking Fund	$ 185,009 60
Special Sinking Fund	12,755 91
Municipal Sinking Fund	38,785 22
Total	$ 231,541 13

Present actual liabilities.....$4,901,852 87

The increase of our indebtedness has been caused by issue of